

JPRS 75037

30 January 1980

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1008

FBIS

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO JPRS 75037	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No
4. Title and Subtitle USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS, No. 1008		5. Report Date 30 January 1980		
7. Author(s)		6.		
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		8. Performing Organization Rept. No		
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No		
		11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No (C) (G)		
		13. Type of Report & Period Covered		
15. Supplementary Notes		14.		
16. Abstract (Limit 200 words) This serial report contains information on government and party structure, policy and problems, law and social regulation, education, and cultural and social aspects of Soviet life, trade union and Komsomol activities.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors USSR Political Science Sociology Government Communism Law (Jurisprudence) Education Culture (Social Sciences)				
b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5F, 5K				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 116
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

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USSR REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL

RESEARCH OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN HISTORY SECTION

Moscow NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA in Russian No 4, 1979 signed to press 27 Jun 79 pp 211-214

[Article by G.A. Agafonova: In the Institute of General History: On the Scientific Research Work of the United States and Canadian History Section]

[Text] Interest in the history of the United States, which has **grown** significantly since the end of the Second World War, has promoted the formation of a core of Americologists to lay the foundation of research in this area.

The United States history section, forming a part of the Institute of History USSR Academy of Sciences, was created in 1953. For the past ten years Professor Grigory Nikolayevich Sevost'yanov, Doctor of Historical Sciences has headed it. The section has been called upon to focus the attention of its research on the revelation of the general and specific lectures in the development of American capitalism, problems of internal and external policies, the history of the workers' and grassroots democratic movement, social thoughts and other current issues in United States History. After the formation of the Institute of History USSR Academy of Sciences, Canadian history was also added to the list of problems to be studied, and the section began to be called the United States and Canadian History section.

The section's group brings together 10 doctors of science, 13 candidates of science and 7 junior research assistants. The section carries out major and fruitful work, a number of collective works and monographs have been published by its researchers and they have won wide recognition. Listed among them are the first and foremost noted general works, such as, "Studies of Modern and Recent United States History," and the "History of the Workers' Movement of the United States in Recent Years." The latter publication was awarded the USSR State Prize.¹ The basic efforts of the section's researchers at the present time has been focused on the preparation of a multi-volume history of the United States. The central issues of research are the history of the American people, the history of

its material and spiritual culture, the struggle of the people for social progress and democracy, the growth of the role of the popular masses in the development of American society.

Preparation of Volume III, "The History of the Workers' Movement in the United States in Recent Years," is under way, encompassing the period from 1966 through 1976; it is proposed to illuminate in it the theoretical problems of the working class position, the strike movement, fundamental tendencies in the trade union movement and several other pressing problems of the American laborers' struggle.

The Institute publishes "The American Yearbook," which has been called upon to assist the unification of historians-Americanologists and the coordination of scientific research on a worldwide scale. In its pages are published research articles, surveys, reports, and the scientific life of the section and other research centers is reflected. Eight issues have already been published. The section is preparing a tenth-anniversary issue which will be published in 1980.

Elaboration of individual aspects of United States history is being carried out extensively. The socio-political history of the United States occupies a significant position in the section's activities. The studies of V.L. Mal'kov, Doctor of Historical Sciences, and S.M. Askol'dova, Candidate of Historical Sciences on the history of social movements have been published.² Particular attention in these works has been given to illuminating the little-studied issues of ideology of the workers' movement, the petit-bourgeois radical movement, agrarian radicalism, and the struggle of trends in the realm of public thought is traced. V.A. Nikitin, Candidate of Historical Sciences, has studied the problems of the history of right extremism.³ N.V. Kurkov has worked fruitfully in the area of the history of the workers' and union movements.⁴

The study continues with the socio-political life of the United States at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, in the period of the formation and rise of imperialism in the United States. I.A. Belyavska's monograph published in 1978 devoted itself to this. In it the role of Theodore Roosevelt as an ideologue and politician of American imperialism is revealed.

The internal politics of the Republican administration in power at that time (1921-1929) are studied in the monograph prepared by I.M. Krasvov, Candidate of Historical Sciences.

For the first time in Soviet historiography, the section has begun the elaboration of the problems of the history of the religious movements and social Christianity in the United States. The role of the church in socio-political practice of the United States are revealed and different trends in social Christianity, this important form of petit-bourgeois anti-monopolistic protest are analyzed in monographs by A.A. Kislova, Doctor of Historical Sciences.⁶

Comparatively recently in the section such a little-studied subject in United States history as the colonial period received development. L.Yu. Slezkin, Doctor of Historical Sciences, has completed work on a complex, multi-dimensional monographic study. In 1978, the first book of his two-volume work devoted to the history of Virginia and New Plymouth in 1609-1642 was published.⁷ L.Yu. Slezkin's second book in which the stories of two other English colonies in the United States--Massachusetts and Maryland--are told within the same chronological framework is being prepared for press. The Americologist S.N. Burin is also working in this area. In 1978, he defended his thesis and prepared a monograph from it on the subject: "Social Problems of the Colonial South in the United States 1642-1763"

Serious attention in the section's work has been given to the research of the issues relating to the 200-year anniversary of the war for Independence and formation of the United States. A large collective work has been prepared by the section.⁸ The book was written on the basis of a broad range of archival and documentary materials. An investigation of the social aspects and ideological sources of the war for independence occupies an important place in it. Significant attention has been given to the military events, to revealing position of the various classes, strata and ethnic groups in the anti-colonial struggle. The social character, the driving force of the revolution and its consequences, is revealed. The vigorous diplomacy of the young republic, striving to secure favorable conditions to end the war victoriously, is illuminated, and in connection with this the position of different European powers is shown.

The 5th issue of the "American Yearbook" has been specially devoted to the problems of America's formation. The basic aspects of agrarian development in the colonial period and the ideological struggle in the revolutionary years are investigated in these articles. Political portraits of the early revolutionaries are given: Thomas Paine, John Otis, Samuel Adams, John Adams. Their ideological views and their role in the preparation of the American Revolution are shown. A monograph by G.N. Sevost'yanov, Doctor of Historical Sciences, and A.I. Utkin, Candidate of Historical Sciences, has illuminated the life and activities of Thomas Jefferson--outstanding statesman, politician, educator, and author of the Declaration of Independence. The research of V.V. Sogrin, Candidate of Historical Sciences, is based on an analysis of the ideological divisions in the United States in the period of bourgeois revolution in the 18th century. He has come out with a series of articles which illuminate the ideological aspects of the American Revolution. In preparing for the monograph "Ideology of the American Bourgeois Revolution," he traces the process of the formation of the ideology of the patriotic movement in North America from the time of its beginning in the mid-1760's to the formation of a federal government at the end of the 1780's. An important place has been allotted for the analysis of the ideological platform of the mass democratic movements and classification of the various directions in democratic thought of the revolutionary period. O.V. Kryuchkov, Candidate of Historical Sciences, and B.M. Shpotov, Candidate of Historical Sciences,

have successfully published a series of articles on the history of the American Revolution.

The study of foreign policy problems in the history and diplomacy of the United States is traditional in the section's work. N.N. Bolkhovitinov, Doctor of Historical Sciences, continues to successfully devote himself to the origin and development of Russian-American relations. His new monograph reconstructs a picture of the diplomatic, commercial and cultural connections between Russia and the United States from the creation of the Holy Alliance in 1815 to the end of the trade agreement of 1832. Special chapters have been dedicated to the history of Russian America, the American theme in the pages of Russian journals, to the repercussions of the Decembrist uprising in the United States, and also to scientific and cultural ties. The position of Russia during the difficult years for the American people as they struggled for national independence and freedom has been reflected by him in another monograph.¹¹ On the basis of a broad range of archive materials, the author shows the relation of various circles of Russian society, for example, A.A. Radishchev, N.I. Novikov, F.V. Karzhavin, toward the American events.

The problems of Russian-American relations in the 1870's find illumination in the monograph of G.P. Kuropyatnik, Doctor of Historical Sciences, being prepared for printing. Along with the diplomatic relations between the two nations, the development of trade-economic, social and cultural ties are traced.

At the center of the section's attention are also the problems of United States foreign policy and diplomacy in the period after the Second World War. The struggle of the capitalistic states for spheres of influence, connected with various plans of post-war organization of the world, clash of interests in various regions, politico-economic ties and conflicts of the United States with nations of the capitalistic world have been examined by researchers of the section.¹²

The senior researcher of the section, G.I. Svyatov, is working on the subject: "The Policy of the United States in the Area of Arms." G.A. Agafonova, Candidate of Historical Sciences, is engaged in the study of the process of planning United States foreign and military policy, the role of presidential power, the activities of the governmental apparatus. A monograph by her has been published about the National Security Council, its role and influence on the foreign policy of the United States.¹³

A number of leading scholars of the section, who have been fruitfully working in the area of United States history, are at the same time, busy studying the problems of the history of Latin American nations. M.S. Alperovich, Doctor of Historical Sciences, has published a monograph about the liberation movement in the American colonies of Spain and the formation of independent governments of Mexico, Venezuela and Paraguay.

The works on the war for independence in Spanish America, the history of the Cuban revolution belong to L.Yu. Slezkin, Doctor of Historical Sciences. His latest study on this problem dealt with the history of the discovery and conquest of Brazil. A candidate's dissertation was defended and prepared as a monograph by N.D. Lutskov on the subject: "The Occupation of Haiti by the United States 1915-1954."

A group of the section's researchers is engaged in the study of the history of Canada. The publication of a general collective work on the recent history of Canada, in which great attention has been given to the analysis of the class struggle in the nation, the peculiarities of the economic and political development of the country, conditioned by the specifics of her international position, participation of Canada in the Second World War and Soviet-Canadian relations, has been the result of their research.¹⁵ With the appearance of this publication, the preparation of a series of works was begun in earnest, encompassing the period from the time of the colonization of Canada to the present day. Separate aspects of the history of Canada are investigated in the monographic plan. U.A. Kolenko, Candidate of Historical Sciences, is working on an elaboration of the basic problems of socio-economic and political development of the Franco-Canadian nation, the overwhelming majority of which live in the Canadian province of Quebec.

The researcher of the Institute of Universal History, Doctor of Historical Sciences L.V. Pozdeyeva and Academic Secretary of the Department of Historical Science of the USSR Academy of Sciences V.A. Tishkov are actively fruitfully engaged in the history of Canada.¹⁶

Serious attention in the section has been given to the question of historiography. In a series of historiographical works edited by G.N. Sevost'yanov four collective works have been published encompassing the problems of internal and external history of the United States from the colonial period to the 1970's.¹⁷ A number of historiographical articles have been published in scientific journals (A.E. Bol'shakova-Kunina, Doctor of Historical Sciences, N.N. Bolkhovitinov, Doctor of Historical Sciences, V.L. Mal'kov, Doctor of Historical Sciences and director). N.N. Bolkhovitinov has prepared a monograph: "Historiographical and Theoretical Problems of American Capitalism in the 18th-19th Centuries," in which fundamental problems of the socio-economic history of the United States from the first English settlements in North America in the 17th century to the last third of the 19th century are examined. The section is proposing the publication of a collective work on the historiographical socio-political problems of the United States in 1919-1945.

The works of a number of the section's researchers (M.S. Alperovich, N.N. Bolkhovitinov, A.N. Bol'shanova, A.A. Kuslova, I.M. Krasnov, V.L. Mal'kov G.N. Sevost'yanov, L.Yu. Slezkin) have been published abroad.

Significant work in the area of the coordination of other centers' research is done by this section. Not only are specialists of Moscow and

Leningrad engaged in the study of United States history, but also many other cities of the country. In connection with this the section has initiated the holding of an all-union symposium. The first symposium was held during the fall of 1971. Nearly 150 specialists participated. The activities of historians-Americologists, which were determined to represent the main trends in further research, and questions of coordination of the work were discussed by a panel. The symposium confirmed the expediency and prospects for a similar type of exchange of opinions between scholars.

A great amount of attention to the problems of the history of the first American Revolution was given at the second symposium of historians-Americologists held in Moscow in March 1976. More than 70 scholars from various centers of our country and historians from the Polish People's Republic and German Democratic Republic participated.

The section maintains and is expanding contacts not only with scholars in the USSR, but also with foreign colleagues. The conducting of joint colloquiums, conferences, and scholar exchanges is promoting this. A colloquium of Soviet and American historians has already become a traditional form of collaboration. Three meetings have been held, two in Moscow and one at Stanford University. The section's researchers participate in international symposia and conferences, organized by the scientific centers of the USSR, USA, Poland, and the GDR.

The section conducts a great deal of work on the preparation of scientific personnel. Its leading scholars are top graduates and competitors. For the last 10 years the section has prepared 16 candidates of science on the problems of modern and recent United States history.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Studies of Modern and Recent United States History," vol. I-II, Moscow 1960; "History of the Workers' Movement in the United States in Recent Years," vol. I-II, Moscow, 1970-1971.
2. V.L. Mal'kov. "'New Course' in the United States. Social Movements and Social Politics" Moscow 1973. S.M. Askol'dov, "The Formation of the Ideology of the American Trade Union," 1976.
3. V.A. Nikitin, "USA. Right Extremism--Threat of Democracy," Moscow 1971.
4. N.V. Kurkov, "The Struggle of the American Miners, 1929-1939," Moscow 1971.
5. I.A. Belyavskaya, "Theodore Roosevelt and the Socio-Political Life of the United States," Moscow, 1978.
6. A.A. Kislova, "The Ideology and Politics of the American Baptist Church, 1969;" "Social Christianity in the United States," Moscow, 1974.

7. L. Yu. Slezkin, "Sources of American History," Moscow, 1978.
8. "The War For Independence and the Formation of the United States," edited by G.I. Sevost'yanova, Moscow, 1976.
9. G.I. Sevost'yanova, A.I. Utkin, "Thomas Jefferson," Moscow, 1976.
10. N.N. Bolkhovitinov, "Russian-American Relations 1815-1832," Moscow, 1975.
11. N.N. Bolkhovitinov, "Russia and the United States War for Independence, 1775-1783," Moscow, 1976.
12. L.V. Pozdeyeva, "English-American Relations During the Second World War, 1941-1945," Moscow, 1969; G.I. Sevost'yanov, "The Diplomatic History of the War in the Pacific Ocean," Moscow, 1969. G.N. Sevost'yanov, A.I. Utkin, "The United States and France in the War Years 1939-1945," Moscow, 1970.
13. G.A. Agafonova, "The National Security Council. A History of its Creation and Initial Period of Activity, 1947-1969," Moscow, 1977.
14. M.S. Al'perovich, "Spanish America in the Struggle for Independence," Moscow, 1971; "Revolution and Dictatorship in Paraguay, 1810-1840," Moscow, 1975; L.Yu. Slezkin, "The Land of the Holy Cross, Discovery and Conquest of Brazil," Moscow, 1970.
15. "Canada, 1918-1945," edited by L.B. Pozdeyeva, Moscow, 1976.
16. V.A. Tishkov, "The Nation of the Maple Leaf: The Beginning of its History," Moscow, 1977; "The Freedom Movement in the Colonization of Canada," Moscow, 1978.
17. "American Historiography of Internal Problems in the Post-War Period," Moscow, 1974; "Fundamental Problems of the History of the United States in American Historiography. From Colonization to the Civil War, 1861-1865," Moscow, 1971; "Fundamental Problems of United States History in American Historiography from the Civil War to 1918," Moscow, 1974.

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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Moscow MEZDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 11, 1979 signed to press
19 Oct 79 pp 95-100

[Article by S. Sergeyev: "An Important Landmark in Soviet-Ethiopian Cooperation"]

[Text] The official visit that was made in September to Addis Ababa by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers A. N. Kosygin, and his meetings and negotiations with the Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers, and Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam and other Ethiopian leaders, were a new and important step in the strengthening of the complete cooperation between the two countries, and a brilliant manifestation of the feelings of friendship and solidarity that the Soviet citizens have for the Ethiopian revolution, and the workers of that country, who have chosen the path of socialist orientation in the development of their state.

The visit by the chief of the Soviet government to friendly Ethiopia coincided with the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. With complete justification one can say that the jubilee of the Ethiopian revolution is simultaneously a remarkable date in the chronicle of the new relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, which relations are based on the commonality of the interests of the peoples of both countries, on the solid basis of the 20 November 1975 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, and upon the agreements and understandings achieved during the course of the visit of Mengistu Haile Mariam to the USSR in 1977 and 1978 and his meetings and discussions with L. I. Brezhnev. Characterizing these new relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, L. I. Brezhnev remarked that "after the birth of Socialist Ethiopia, relations of close friendship and complete cooperation between our countries were consolidated. Forming the basis of those relations is the commonality of the interests of the socialist states and the developing countries, the striving to unite efforts in the struggle for the independent development of peoples and for social progress and lasting peace, and against aggression and the arms race."

In his message to the nation on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the revolution, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted the mostly positive results of the nationwide revolutionary campaign that had been begun approximately one year previously for the economic and cultural development of the country. As compared with the previous year, Ethiopia's industrial production increased by 36 percent. In agriculture, 82,000 hectares of land had been cultivated. The export of coffee -- the basic source of obtaining foreign currency -- had reached 85,000 tons.

The campaign to eliminate illiteracy is developing successfully. During the last school year alone, 1,400,000 adult inhabitants of the country completed instruction. At the present time, 4.5 million are studying. As compared with the first years of the revolution, the number of secondary schools has increased from 503 to 807, and the number of primary schools has almost doubled.

The jubilee ceremonies in Addis Ababa were held under the slogans of proletarian internationalism; the fight against imperialism and reactionary forces; friendship with the Soviet Union, Cuba, and the other countries of the socialist community; and the participation, by the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the persons who accompanied him, in the ceremonies gave them special importance. "The visit by the head of the Soviet government," Ethiopian Minister of Transport and Communications, Chairman of the Committee for Soviet-Ethiopian Friendship and Solidarity, Yusuf Ahmed, "is an excellent opportunity for the Ethiopian workers to demonstrate the depth of their love, respect, and gratitude to the country of victorious socialism, which from the very first days of its own existence has always come forth on the side of the oppressed nations in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress."

The most important feature in the course of the visit by the head of the Soviet government, of course, was the holding of negotiations with the leaders of Socialist Ethiopia. According to acknowledgements made by both sides, those negotiations were conducted in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, and were imbued with the spirit of comradely mutual understanding and were directed at the further deepening and complete development of Soviet-Ethiopian relations and the expansion of the cooperation between the two countries on the international scene.

In conformity with the established practice, the two sides informed one another about the most important events in the life of the peoples of their countries, and about the basic measures being carried out in the field of the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia. A. N. Kosygin emphasized that in the Soviet Union the national-democratic revolution in Ethiopia is viewed as an inseparable part of the worldwide revolutionary process, and a high evaluation is placed upon the policy of nonalignment which is being carried out by Socialist Ethiopia, and upon its considerable contribution to the cause of reinforcing the peace, detente, and fully equal international cooperation. Speaking about the increased international authority of Ethiopia, the head of the Soviet government noted that "at the present time Socialist Ethiopia is marching in the front

ranks of the peoples of Africa, and the movement of nonalignment in the fight against imperialism, the fight for the complete and final elimination of centers of colonialism and racism on the continent, the fight for peace and progress throughout the world."

Mengistu Haile Mariam stated that Socialist Ethiopia hails the successes achieved by the Soviet nation in communist construction and places a high evaluation upon the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its internationalistic support of the struggle being carried out by the nations for their national and social liberation. In the name of the leadership and the entire nation of Ethiopia, he expressed his profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to L. I. Brezhnev personally, the Soviet government, and the people of the Soviet Union for the consistent and complete support provided to the Ethiopian revolution.

In the course of the negotiations and discussions, the Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council informed the head of the Soviet government concerning the development of the Ethiopian national-democratic revolution; the preparation for the creation in the country of a vanguard party of workers which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism; and the socioeconomic reforms that are being carried out within the framework of the national campaign for development. He noted that all these measures are aimed at creating conditions for the construction in Ethiopia of a society based on socialist principles. On the Soviet part, it was stated that the workers of the USSR support the efforts of the Ethiopian nation which were aimed at the building of a socialist society under the guidance of the VVAS [Provisional Military Administrative Council]. In his speech at a dinner on 12 September, A. N. Kosygin also noted that the creation in Ethiopia of a vanguard party of workers, in the opinion of both sides, is decisive for the consolidation of the political, economic, social, and military victories that had been achieved in the past, and also for the guidance of the forthcoming struggle.

In the center of attention at the Soviet-Ethiopian negotiations in Addis Ababa, naturally, were questions pertaining to bilateral relations. On both parts it was noted that those relations have a long history and are of a traditionally friendly nature. This was repeatedly confirmed during the days of the difficult trials that proved to be the lot of the Ethiopian nation that was defending the independence of their country.

Actually, during the past 100 years, the people of our country have three times come to the defense of Ethiopia at the most critical moments of its history, when, as a result of interference from without, its independence, unity, and sovereignty were threatened. That had occurred during the period of the imperialistic expansion by Italy in Northeastern Africa at the end of the last century. That had occurred during the period of the Italo-fascist aggression against Ethiopia in the 1930's. And, finally, that had occurred quite recently, in 1977-1978, when the new, revolutionary Ethiopia was subjected to attack by the imperialistic and reactionary forces.

As was noted during the course of the negotiations, the Soviet-Ethiopian relations took on a qualitatively different nature after the beginning of the Ethiopian national-democratic revolution. A factor of fundamental importance for these relations was the establishment of firm, regular, comradely contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia. The two sides confirmed the mutual striving for the continuation and reinforcement of these contacts.

A large amount of attention during the negotiations was devoted to questions of developing the economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two countries, that is, the reinforcement of the material base of Soviet-Ethiopian relations. It should be noted that the Soviet-Ethiopian economic cooperation, which is based on principles of completely equal rights and mutual advantage, is aimed at the rendering of cooperation to Ethiopia in the development of the key branches of its national economy, which primarily determine the guaranteeing of the upsurge of the country's economy and its successful movement forward along the path of socialist orientation. Today such branches are agriculture and power engineering.

The protocol, signed during the course of the visit, in development of the 19 September 1978 Soviet-Ethiopian Agreement of Economic and Technical Cooperation stipulates the development of cooperation in the field of agricultural machine-building, petroleum refining, the production of building materials, and the conducting of exploratory-prospecting operations for petroleum and gas. In particular, it is intended to build a plant for assembling and subsequently for producing tractors, combines, and spare parts, and also for producing tractor-mounted and trailer-type agricultural equipment. This will make it possible to achieve a substantial expansion of the plowed land on state farms and the peasant production cooperations that are being created. The construction of the plant will undoubtedly be a substantial contribution to the resolution of the problem of developing Ethiopia's agriculture. Previously, as is well known, the Soviet Union gave its consent to the construction in Ethiopia of two grain elevators, several grain facilities, and agricultural repair shops.

The protocol also stipulates the remodeling of the petroleum refinery in Assab, with the expansion of its capacity from 600,000 tons to one million tons of petroleum refined each year. The Assab refinery, which was constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union more than ten years ago, is today the only petroleum refinery in Ethiopia, the first-born child of its heavy industry, and the forge in which the personnel from the working class are developed. It plays an extremely important role in guaranteeing the vital needs of the country. The forthcoming conducting of geological prospecting operations for petroleum and gas on the most promising structures is of fundamental importance from the point of view of ascertaining in Ethiopia the poorly studied resources of liquid fuel and their possible exploitation. Until recently, Soviet geologists in Ethiopia have been carrying out a study of only solid mineral resources.

As was noted in the course of the Soviet-Ethiopian negotiations, a new form of ties between the two countries will be the cooperation that has already begun in the area of planning the development of Ethiopia's

economy. A group of Soviet experts in this area has already arrived in Addis Ababa.

A fundamental state of agreement was achieved with regard to the training of Ethiopian national personnel in the Soviet Union on a long-term planned basis. At the present time more than 1500 Ethiopian students are studying in higher and secondary special educational institutions in the Soviet Union. The problem of training national personnel, of the country's own specialists in various fields of the national economy, is currently of tremendous importance for Ethiopia. Directly linked with this problem is another one -- the necessity of the most rapid overcoming of such a difficult heritage from the previous regime as the illiteracy of more than 90 percent of the country's population. Taking the acuteness of this problem into consideration, the Soviet government passed a decision to render assistance to the campaign which is being waged in Ethiopia to eliminate illiteracy and, for that purpose, to transmit to the Ethiopian people, in the form of a gift, various school supplies, sport supplies, transportation means, radio receivers, and other necessary materials.

When discussing the questions of bilateral relations, the participants in the negotiations noted with satisfaction the strengthening contacts between the public in the Soviet Union and in Socialist Ethiopia, and the positive significance of the activities of the mass organizations in the two countries, including the USSR-Ethiopia Friendship Society and the Committee for Ethiopian-Soviet Friendship and Solidarity. In this regard it should be pointed out that, for example, at ceremonies in Ethiopia the participants included a delegation from the capital of Moldavia, Kishinev, which is Addis Ababa's adopted brother. Late in September, Ethiopia was visited by a delegation of scientists from the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and previously Ethiopia had been visited by a delegation from the Committee of Soviet Women. In their turn, various representatives of the Ethiopian public visited the Soviet Union this year.

A large amount of attention at the negotiations was devoted to discussing vital international problems, on which one noted the broad coincidence of the views held by the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia.

When considering the situation in Africa, the negotiating sides noted the serious positive shifts in the life of the independent African countries which were achieved in the acute struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. They confirmed their solid support of the struggle being waged by the peoples in the south of Africa for their freedom and independent, censured the maneuvers carried out by the imperialists and racists who are attempting to force puppet governments upon the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and expressed their support of the unconditional transfer of the power in those countries to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the (SVAPO). At such time, emphasis was made of the great importance of the decisions of the 16th Session of the assembly of the

Organization of African Unity in Monrovia in support of the struggle waged by the national-patriotic forces in the south of Africa.

Touching upon the situation in the African Horn, the negotiating sides confirmed their intent to continue efforts for purposes of the restoration of peace, mutual understanding, and good neighborliness in the interests of the progressive development of all the states in that region on the basis of the rejection of territorial claims, the mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of the boundaries, and nonintervention in one another's internal affairs. Mention was made of the importance of retaining the Red Sea as a peace zone on the basis of considering the interests of the states having coastlines on the Red Sea and of international ocean navigation. One cannot fail to see that this decision of these problems directly corresponds also to the purposes of assuring favorable foreign-political conditions for the development of the Ethiopian revolution and for carrying out the reforms within the country which have been planned by the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

It should be noted that in the course of the negotiations the two sides decisively rejected the attempts to cast a shadow upon the policy of the countries in the socialist community in Africa which are being made on the part of imperialism and its henchmen, who are attempting to undermine the increasingly stronger unity of the forces of socialism and national liberation and the cooperation between the progressive African states and the countries in the socialist community.

The participants at the negotiations expressed the unanimous opinion that the carrying out of the desires of all the nations on earth is possible only in an atmosphere of lasting peace and security. The two sides expressed their support, in this regard, for the development of the process of detente, the supplementing of it with military detente, and its extension to all parts of the world, and their support for the cessation of the arms race and the carrying out of effective disarmament measures, including the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons, the non-dissemination of those weapons, the creation of nonnuclear zones in various parts of the world, particularly in Africa. They stated that the conclusion of the Soviet-American SALT-II Treaty is an important contribution to the job of preventing a nuclear war and of deepening the detente.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia took common positions at the negotiations also when discussing such vital questions of modern life as the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East and the continuing strained situation in Southeast Asia. The two sides decisively censured the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and confirmed their firm resolve to fight for an all-encompassing settlement in the Middle East, which must stipulate the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Arab territories that were occupied in 1967, and the carrying out of the legal national rights of the Arab nation of Palestine,

including its right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state, as well as the guaranteeing of the right of all states in that region to independence and to their secure existence and development. They spoke out against the military preparations and threats directed by China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, completely supporting the just and constructive position taken by that republic, which is aimed at the resolution of disputed questions by means of negotiation. The two sides hailed the achievements of the Cambodian people and confirmed their position relative to the fact that the People's Revolutionary Council of Cambodia is the sole legal representative of that country and is fully empowered to represent that country in the United Nations and other international organizations and forums.

Expressing their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia decisively demanded the cessation subversive actions and interference from without in the affairs of that country.

In the course of the negotiations, the two sides noted the positive role played by the nonalignment movement as an important factor in the struggle for peace and international security, for the freedom and independence of nations, and against the aggressive policy of imperialism, which once again found confirmation in the decisions by the recent conference of the heads of state and government of the unaligned countries, which was held in Havana. The two sides also expressed their support of the reorganization of international economic relations on a just and fully equal basis.

The results of A. N. Kosygin's visit were warmly greeted in Ethiopia. Mengistu Haile Mariam stated that that visit "has become a new and important landmark on the path of reinforcing and expanding the friendship and cooperation between our two countries." The results of the visit confirmed the fundamental line of the Soviet Union, directed at the consistent support of the Ethiopian revolution and the complete development of ties with Ethiopia in all areas in complete conformity with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

In the broader political plan it can be stated that this visit went beyond the confines of Soviet-Ethiopian relations proper, and took on general African importance. The head of the Soviet government, speaking on African land directly, reconfirmed the clear and consistent policy of the USSR in Africa and the desire of Soviet citizens to see the independent African states self-dependent, free of neocolonialistic exploitation, firmly marching along the path of their economic and social progress, and fully equal and active participants in modern international life.

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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET-BENIN RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Moscow GUDOK in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by V. Molchanov: "Benin -- Along a New Path"]

[Text] The history of the People's Republic of Benin, as Dahomey has been called since 30 November 1975, goes back for many centuries. But the new life did not come to that country until 26 October 1972, when the power in the state and the responsibility for the fate of its nation of three million people were assumed by the patriotically-minded young officers headed by Major Mathieu Kerekou, who is currently the President of the PNRB [People's Republic of Benin] and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin (PNRB).

Since then, important changes have occurred in all areas of life. The state sector in the key areas of the national economy has been created and is becoming stronger. By means of the broad development of the cooperative movement, an agrarian reform is being carried out. In the one year of 1974, transportation, power engineering, foreign trade, the banks, and insurance companies were nationalized. By decree of the military revolutionary government, all the property of the foreign oil companies that had been operating in Dahomey -- Shell, British Petroleum, Total, Texaco, Mobil, Agip, and Dell -- were made the property of the state.

Much has been done in the area of social security and medical services, and a new system of school education has been created.

In August 1977 the new constitution of the People's Republic of Benin was adopted. According to that constitution, the revolutionary authority in the country rests upon the broad national front, the basis of which is the union of the workers and peasants. The ideological base for the republic's development is firmly-established scientific socialism.

At the first Congress of the PNRB which was held in Kotonou in November 1979 posed the task of transforming a country which had previously been an agrarian appendage providing raw materials to the metropolitan

countries into a state with a truly independent national economy.

Other important tasks confronting the PNRB and the Benin nation are the further democratization of society; the development of an independent national economy; the patriotic and ideological education of the population; military training; and the defense of the homeland and the revolution.

Soviet-Benin cooperation is developing and becoming stronger. An important place in it is occupied by the training of personnel to meet the needs of the republic's national development. Approximately 200 Benin students are studying in educational institutions in the USSR, acquiring the necessary occupational skills. These specialists, together with the rest of the nation, will participate in the building of a new society that is based on equality and justice.

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NATIONAL

ALIYEV'S CLOSING REMARKS AT AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Nov 79 pp 1-2

[Concluding speech of candidate member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Comrade G.A. Aliyev at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan of 20 November 1979: "Ensure Further Growth of Efficiency of Public Production and Quality of All Work"]

[Text] Dear comrades! Twenty-three persons took part in the discussion of the report at the plenum. All of the speakers referred to the tremendous political, economic and social importance of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and Development of Viticulture and Wine Making in Azerbaijan SSR" and to the fact that this is a truly historical document for our republic.

In all of the speeches there could be heard warm, heartfelt words of gratitude to the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, the Soviet government and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for this document and for the constant fatherly concern for the Azerbaijani people and our republic.

I would like, comrades, to especially emphasize the role of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in the preparation and adoption of the decree. As in former instances, Leonid Il'ich, listening in July of last year to our information on the prospects of Azerbaijan's agricultural development, paid a great deal of attention and showed an interest both in the details and the overall picture of the results of work in fulfillment of the two preceding decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the agriculture of Azerbaijan and especially deeply investigated the prospects of its development and those outlines which we prepared.

And after an attentive, detailed review and a major, very important talk, Leonid Il'ich proposed that the questions which we were raising, inasmuch

as they are not only of republic but also of statewide importance, should be studied in union organs.

According to his instructions, our proposals were examined in union ministries, Gosplan and pertinent departments of the CPSU Central Committee; on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a draft was prepared and on 22 February 1979, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and Development of Viticulture and Wine Making in Azerbaijan SSR" was adopted. (Tumultuous applause.) I thought it necessary to speak of this to the participants of the plenum and our entire party organization and once again in the name of the Azerbaijani people, in the name of the Azerbaijan party organization and in your name, comrades, to express our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for his paternal concern and attention toward our republic. (Tumultuous applause.)

Comrades, participation in the work of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan by representatives of the CPSU Central Committee, union ministries and organizations, particularly First Deputy Head of the Agriculture Department of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade N.Ye. Kruchina, Deputy Head of the Department of Party Organizational Work of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade V.M. Nikiforov, Minister of USSR Food Industry, member of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade V.P. Lein, Deputy Chairman of Gosplan SSSR Comrade N.P. Gusev, Instructor of the Department of Light and Food Industry Comrade L.G. Tarasov, and today at the concluding session, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting Comrade E.N. Mamedov, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting Comrade S.I. Zhdanova and a large group of executives of television and radio of the USSR and union republics raise the level of operation of our plenum and increase our responsibility for the decision adopted today on the prospects of development of agriculture. (Tumultuous applause.)

We are grateful to Comrade Lein for his substantive speech, for the cordial words he expressed addressed to rural workers and all workers of Azerbaijan and for his practical advice and recommendations for further work in the field of viticulture and the entire food industry of the republic and for his good wishes. (Applause.)

At the same time participation in the work of our plenum by executive party personnel and soviet personnel from Moscow provides us with the basis for hoping that the comrades today, being better acquainted with the situation in the republic and the difficulty of the tasks facing the party organization will, as they say, follow our affairs more attentively and provide practical assistance and contribute to ensuring our successful fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. (Tumultuous applause.)

Dear comrades, I want to thank all of you in the name of the plenum for participating in its work and to wish you good health and big success in your affairs in the responsible sectors which you guide. (Applause.)

Comrades! The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and the present plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan will without doubt occupy a special place in the history of our republic's party organization. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, as has already been stated, constitutes a long-range program for development of Azerbaijan's economy, a program with a big perspective, a program of a truly global, strategic character. And that sort of character, comrades, for our party organization is to be found in the present plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. Because the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and the plenum of the Central Committee encompass, it may be said, a thirty-year period in the life and activities of the party organization and all workers of the Azerbaijan republic. We at the plenum of the Central Committee, yesterday and today, added up the results of the work of the party organizations in fulfillment of the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted in 1970 and in 1975 and the provided measures for the intensive development of Azerbaijan's agriculture. At the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, we discussed simultaneously tasks of the republic party relating to the fulfillment of the third decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted in February 1979 for the further development of agriculture and of Azerbaijan's entire economy. And inasmuch as this decree contains a program for development of agriculture and related sectors of the economy for a period of a minimum of 20 years, that is, to the year 2000, we have every basis for saying that both the decree of the party and the government and the present plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan truly encompass a thirty-year period.

I want to emphasize another important feature of the decree, which is that it contains a program for development both of agriculture and of all the sectors of the processing industry connected with agriculture and of the social-cultural development of the Azerbaijani countryside and growth of the well-being of its working people. The decree in essence encompasses all the sectors of the republic's life and economy, its nature, the entire territory and the interests of all the people of Azerbaijan.

Without in any way belittling the importance of industry, I still would like to say that agriculture occupies a tremendous territory and it includes more people than other sectors. I was interested in certain data. The territory of our republic, as you know, comprises 86,000 square kilometers. Speaking in the language of agriculture, this is 8,641,000 hectares; of these the land being utilized by kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other operations engaged in by agriculture amounts to 7,042,500 hectares, or 81.5 percent of the territory of the republic. The land occupied by

industry, forestry enterprises and the water fund, although much here also is related to agriculture--1.5 million hectares, or 18.5 percent of the republic's territory.

What do I want to say by this? Namely, that the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which we are discussing essentially thus encompasses the whole territory of our republic, that is, it deals with all the land, it deals with all the water resources, it deals with all the vegetation on the territory of the republic. For this reason, comrades, the decree is of exceptional importance. I boldly say this because the decree affects all sectors, all questions, because the decree, as was stated yesterday and today in all the speeches decisively determines the specialization of agriculture in Azerbaijan for all years and for all time. Whereas up to now we mostly carried out local measures to determine the chief directions of agricultural production, now we have emerged at that level while, incidentally, having studied so deeply and analyzed the potential possibilities of all nature, the entire land of our republic, that we have been able to determine with the assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers the definite specialization of Azerbaijan's agriculture. This means that we have already assigned in entirety the lands that must be and may be used for agricultural production.

We also have basically calculated and determined the potential possibilities of all of the republic's rivers and water bodies, while the decree provides concrete measures for the efficient use of all the water resources of Azerbaijan to the year 2000.

Thus, comrades, the decree is a document that determines the most reliable ways of making maximum efficient use of all the possibilities of our republic for a further steep rise of agriculture and expansion of its contribution to the country's economy. And all this provides us with the basis for saying that we have received a document of historical importance, a document which has a truly global, strategic character.

And another feature of the decree. I am referring to the fact that it contains in full scope a plan for the development of Azerbaijan's agriculture for the 11th Five-Year Plan and defines the basic directions of agricultural development for the 12th and 13th Five-Year Plans and for an even longer perspective. The sums of capital investments are established for the development of agriculture in the 11th Five-Year Plan and so are the targets for material-technical supply and the erection of the most important agricultural and water-management objects. Water-management that have to be built before 1995-2000. And as you know, preparation for the construction of such objects requires time: it involves plans, calculations, funds, but when everything is determined in advance and we know what we shall build in the 12th and 13th Five-Year Plans, it will enable us to better prepare ourselves.

In the recent past we lagged in the development of the economy as a whole and of agriculture in particular. For a long time, communists and all the people of Azerbaijan, I shall put it plainly, experienced this lag with difficulty. But beginning with 1970, the situation sharply changed in our party organization and in the whole republic. And this occurred because the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, on pointing out serious deficiencies, at the same time determined concrete ways for the development of Azerbaijan's economy and created the necessary conditions for this.

Most important is the fact that the party and the government have provided assistance, both material and moral-political, to our republic. This was expressed in 1970 when the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted from the outset two decrees on measures for developing Azerbaijan's economy. In 1975, a third decree by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers; it provided for the further development of Azerbaijan's agriculture. In 1976, a decree by the CPSU Central Committee was adopted on measures for the development of the progressive sectors of Azerbaijan's industry; it resolved the main problems of the further qualitative improvement of the structure of the republic's industry and acceleration of the growth rate of industrial production. And, finally, in 1979 a fifth decree by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on our republic came out. Therefore, comrades, I have the justification to say that ours is a happy fate. Of course, all this is interrelated: successful fulfillment of the preceding decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers created the prerequisites for us counting on in the future and receiving maximal assistance from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which was embodied in subsequent decrees.

An unshakable Leninist principles exists in the party: objectively evaluate work, encourage in every possible way those who are successful in the solution of set tasks and are worthy of the trust they have received. (Tumultuous applause.) And the successful work of the party organization of Azerbaijan in overcoming the long-time lag of the republic's economy and the achievements in the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan became the basis for subsequent assistance from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to our republic.

After we have discussed in detail, comrades, the tasks of the republic party organization in the fulfillment of the decree, we shall have a great deal of organizational and political work in regard to its practical realization. We began the implementation of the decree immediately on receiving it. But a new stage is beginning that concretizes all the basic directions of our further work. We shall have to in the immediate future of decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Council of Ministers of the republic which need to specify measures

for the realization of separate tasks set us by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. And all the work, comrades, must be done thoroughly comprehensively and at a high qualitative level.

Although we received the decree toward the end of February and a lot of time has elapsed since then, unfortunately, as I personally sensed in the period of preparation for the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, this could be seen from some of the speeches of the speakers yesterday and today, some, even of the executives, have not fully comprehended the meaning of the decree, and most important, have not investigated deeply those questions that were set forth before each organization, ministry or department. As a cospeaker, I was obliged to spend a great deal of time in preparing the report that was presented for consideration of the plenum of the Central Committee. We tried to analyze thoroughly the results of what was done and especially to concretize the directions of our work in regard to the fulfillment of the decree. We believe that such an approach should be carried over to the localities, and it must be used in the work of republic ministries and departments, oblast, rayon and city party committees, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all enterprises and institutions concerned with the fulfillment of the decree of the party and the government.

By using the materials of the present plenum as a basis, it will be possible to achieve the necessary concreteness in the determination of the tasks facing them in each sector, in each branch, in each collective. And this is especially important, this I want to emphasize, that each ministry, each city and rayon, each part, be it party, operational or soviet, have the comrades engaged in a careful search for reserves.

I have already been told a number of times that the figures used in our documents in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers should be considered as minimal. And we are convinced that in each collective, in each rayon and in each organization the possibility exists of exceeding the specifications of the plans. And it is important that we together with you now be able to determine these reserves and arrangements in the measures, and for the 11th Five-Year Plan, and for the long term, and how to initiate these reserves. The reason is that they are not by any means on the surface, they have to be sought. Yesterday Comrade Gasanov, secretary of the Tauzskiy Party Raykom, spoke during his appearance of how on the other shore of the Kura there is land--5,000-6,000 hectares--that could be used for planting vineyards. This is a big reserve. Today Tauzskiy Rayon has 8,000 hectares of vineyards and produces 80,000 tons of grapes. And if available reserves be put to use, it would be possible to double grape production. But the utilization of this reserve requires time, material outlays, land improvement measures will have to be carried out, water supplied and so on. Consequently it is

important to determine early and everywhere possible reserves and concrete measures for their effective use in order to provide the potential resources for the service of our republic and our Motherland.

In order to ensure the successful fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, we feel it necessary to carry over the spirit and substance of our plenum to the localities. The task of the plenum's participants is to make the significance of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers accessible and reasoned out to each communist and each laboring person who is going to be engaged in the fulfillment of this decree and to the entire public of our republic. And at the same time to have those tasks that were determined by the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan made known to everyone.

We consider it necessary to organize the further deep study of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and also the study of the materials of the present plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in party, komsomol and trade-union organizations.

Inasmuch as the decree and the decisions of our plenum are of a long-term character, we must see to it that the people study not only today but also improve in the future their knowledge of the tasks brought forth before the republic. An appropriate concrete plan of organizational and mass-political work must be worked out in each party organization.

There are to be held plenums of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, expanded meetings of collagiums and meetings of the aktiv of republic ministries and departments. We believe that these measures should not be hurried; they might even be conducted in January or February in order to prepare as well as possible.

In order to ensure the successful fulfillment of the decisions of today's plenum of the Central Committee, it will be necessary for the Council of Ministers, the republic Gosplan and pertinent departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and republic ministries and departments to examine without delay all critical comments, proposals enunciated in the speeches of the comrades and, of course, to try to resolve all raised question as positively as possible and take this into account in the measures being prepared.

Speaking of the tasks facing us, I want to warn you that we have ahead of us, putting it bluntly, very difficult and strenuous work. In the past 10 years, we have solved many big problems, overcome many difficulties and many barriers. But the coming years will be even more difficult.

Why do I think so? The fact is that today we noting as a major labor victory grape procurement this year in the amount of 972,000 tons and we say that in comparison with 1969 this is a fourfold increase. But nonetheless in 10 years we must, as a minimum, triple this amount. But it is one thing to grow from a level of 250,000-270,000 tons and quite another to triple it, with the volume reaching approximately one million tons. This one must well understand.

Or, we today have 215,000 hectares of vineyards created in the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans in addition to what we had before this. But in 10 years it will be necessary to almost triple the area under grapes and have it reach 400,000-410,000 hectares in order to guarantee in 1990 grape production in a volume of no less than 3 million tons.

More. We are dealing not only with the development of grape growing. I want the comrades to understand this--that the title of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers begins with the words "On Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production...", which envisages the simultaneous development of all sectors of agricultural production in Azerbaijan. And our agriculture has many branches. Of course, when it comes to volume, the dominating position will be held by viticulture, but this in no case can occur to the detriment of cotton growing, vegetable growing, fruit growing, tea growing and other sectors, especially animal husbandry. Consequently we are faced with the task of advancing all sectors at the same time. We, for example, must work very seriously on yearly increasing cotton production; otherwise it simply would be impossible. We attained record indicators, procured 742,000 tons of cotton. I can confidently say that the history of cotton growing of the Soviet Union has never seen such a cotton growth rate as was achieved by the Azerbaijan republic in the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans. (Applause). And we have no reason or moral right to reduce the tempo. Otherwise the following could occur: we would make a big spurt and then come to a halt. This does not befit Azerbaijanian communists or our famous cotton growers. We are speaking of further intensification of cotton growing, of further boosting its efficiency. And we have to, comrades work seriously at this.

Our areas under grain are growing smaller, but we must increase grain production. Bit reserves exist. We can boost yield in the immediate years ahead to 30-40 quintals per hectare, but this too is not a limit. Fruit cultivation, vegetable cultivation and other sectors must undergo big development.

We, comrades, have to work very seriously on developing animal husbandry. A special paragraph deals with this in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Boosting of animal husbandry is a task of first-priority importance. We are not satisfying our requirements for animal-husbandry products, and our republic, and our republic is

on union subsidy. We are obliged to work closely on all problems of animal husbandry and each year increase production of meat, milk and other products.

On the whole, our work on the further development of agriculture, increase of the production of agricultural products is of a statewide, all-union character. The fact is that most of the products that we produce are supplied to the entire country. It needs cotton, and we must work for a further increase in its production. Requirements for grapes are great, as was mentioned by Comrade V.P. Lein at the plenum. We ship the main share of early vegetables to Moscow, Leningrad and other central cities. This, comrades is our honorable duty, and we are proud that our republic is making its contribution to supplying the country with such important agricultural products. And we have to work things in such a way that our contribution increases with each year.

Especially big tasks face us in the fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in the field of capital construction: both water-management and the construction of agricultural objects, and installations of the processing industry, and social-cultural facilities. Taking into account the deficiencies existing in capital construction, I direct your attention once more to the difficulty of the tasks facing us.

The decree of the Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers was promulgated on 22 February of this year. In the elapsed time, we have already done a great deal toward its fulfillment, but are discussing concrete tasks only now at the plenum of the Central Committee and we consider this fully justifiable. We came to the plenum with new major successes in the field of agriculture. Record indicators attained in all the sectors of agricultural production of Azerbaijan this year, which were highly appreciated by the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, constitute a worthy response on the part of the party organization and the workers of Azerbaijan to the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and to the paternal concern of the party and the government shown our republic. (Tumultuous applause.)

Comrades! At the plenum, and in the report, and in the speeches, many data were cited characterizing the achievements of the republic and individual rayons in the field of agriculture. But this in no case creates the impression that we have stopped noting existing deficiencies, of which there are still many in our work. Detailed mention was made in the report concerning these deficiencies, but, unfortunately, less attention was given them in the speeches of the comrades. Therefore, inspired by the successes achieved, we must, as is demanded of us by the party, and as taught us by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, concentrate our attention on unsolved problems and on an analysis of deficiencies, and self-critically approach evaluation of the work while obtaining the highest results. We must henceforth constantly experience the feeling of health dissatisfaction with what has been attained.

Right now, comrades, our task is to lay a good foundation for a bigger harvest in 1980. That is the final year of the five-year plan. That will be the year of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. That will be the year of immediate preparation for the 26th party congress. For our republic that will be the year of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet Azerbaijan and the formation of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. And each of us must first of all think of what must be done to have more cotton, grapes, vegetables and all products in 1980 than this year.

Unfortunately, in some rayons, the deficiencies of prior years are being repeated. For example, rayons exist which even now have not completed their autumn sowing, although the time periods for them are already past. There are rayons that are slow in carrying out fall plowing, especially under cotton. There are rayons and farms that are doing a poor job of cultivating vineyards, that are not preparing with sufficient thought for the new vegetable season, but most important, many deficiencies continue to persist in the field of animal husbandry. We do not have the right to ease up on the work, on the contrary, we must intensify it in every possible way. The task is to have all fall agricultural work done at a high level of quality and within the prescribed periods. Rayons and farms that have permitted a lag to occur must overcome it. And the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, the Azplodoovoshchprom Association, the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika and other republic ministries and departments are duty bound to improve management of agricultural work and the operation of their local organs.

We are particularly concerned by the fate of the cotton harvest next year. We have spoken repeatedly of this and emphasized it again in the report at the plenum. It is necessary to resolve literally now, during these days, the main problems relating to prevention of the spread of pests, especially the bollworm. The year 1979 was for us a record year with the highest yield because we worked well the entire period prior to sowing and after it. Analyzing today the results of the year, we see that those rayons where fall plowing was well done and which took good care of the ground during the winter period prevented the spread of agricultural pests and carried out the sowing on time and in a quality way, as well as subsequent agrotechnical measures, obtained a big crop. Those farms which were unable to lift themselves to the necessary level did not get such harvests. The accumulated experience should serve as the basis and standard of work for all party, soviet and agricultural organs in cotton-raising rayons so that next year the level achieved in 1979 for production of cotton will be significantly exceeded. This also applies to all the other sectors of agriculture.

Comrades, now a few words on tasks in the field of industrial and capital construction. In industry, as in agriculture, we have big successes. We can say with satisfaction that our republic in terms of the growth rate of industrial production and of the growth rate of labor productivity occupies

first place among the union republics. The 10-month plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Industrial production grew 8.8 percent versus 7.8 percent of the plan. According to our calculations, the growth rate of industrial production according to the results of the past four years amounts to 36.5-37 percent as opposed to 28.5 percent of the specifications of the five-year plan. And the attained growth provides us with the basis for stating that the five-year plan for total volume of industrial production will be fulfilled by our republic not in 4 years and 4 four months as we formerly expected but in 4 years and 3 months--by 1 April 1980. (Tumultuous applause.)

But at the same time, comrades, many defects still are to be found in the operation of industry. Some of our sectors, unfortunately, especially the oil-drilling industry--Azneft' Association and Kaspomorneftegazprom Association--lag chronically behind. We have criticized more than once the directors of the associations, but the situation has not changed. There are objective difficulties in these sectors. And we do take them into account. But when the plan for exploratory and operational drilling is not fulfilled, no justifications are to be found. Targets for other indicators are not being fulfilled; the association has many breakdowns, substandard production, violations of operational discipline. And for this no justifications exist. The heads of the petroleum industry (Comrades A. Suleymanov and B. Gadzhiyev) must finally be permeated with the feeling of high responsibility for the sector of the national economy entrusted to them and reorganize their work.

Recently a conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee which discussed the state of activity and the tasks of the fuel sectors of industry. On the basis of directives of this conference, a conference was held in Baku with petroleum workers and all other workers engaged in fuel production. Additional organizational measures were adopted, not to speak of the fact that prior to this we at the level of the Bureau of the Central Committee repeatedly worked on the problems of the petroleum industry. I want to assure you that we shall soon have the necessary pay-off.

The oil-refining industry is not fulfilling its plans. It is true that the oil-refining workers complain that the producers are undersupplying them with raw material. And this is true. But internal capabilities for raising the efficiency of production by the leadership of the ministry are insufficiently used. And we have spoken repeatedly of this. The ministry's management must take necessary steps to improve this work.

The Sumgait Khimprom Association is letting us down. Its managers are not averse to citing objective reasons--insufficient deliveries of raw materials and the like. But after looking in detail into things, it turns out that these reasons are by no means decisive. The main reasons for shortages are to be found in poor work organization, poor management. I think that the leading personnel of the city of Sumgait and the Khimprom Association must take necessary measures that would correct the situation by the end of the year.

For several months we have been disturbed by the situation at the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant. Here things are not going well in the production of alumina, which has a negative effect on the operation of the aluminum industry. There are reasons connected with the project, and the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is at fault. But the main responsibility lies with the association for nonferrous metallurgy, which has been unreasonably slow in the solution of personnel and other urgent problems related to this plant.

The Kirovabad Gorkom should really take this plant in hand. We are not in a position to receive complaints regarding this plant, but the main thing is that deficiency in delivery of production has a negative effect on the total volume of aluminum production.

The further boosting of labor productivity in all sectors of industry is very important. We still have not reached a point where about 70 percent of the growth of industrial production would be achieved through growth of labor productivity; our goal is to have this indicator reach 80 percent in the very near future.

In the time left to the end of the year, it will be necessary to work in all seriousness on the fulfillment of the plans of industrial production relating to product lists, which, unfortunately, are not being fulfilled. This is intolerable. Both the ministries and the directors of enterprises, and Gosplan, and the Council of Ministers are not paying enough attention to this matter. We have spoken of this repeatedly and today demand of all comrades that they eliminate existing defects before the end of the year.

In regard to quality of production. Our achievements compared to last year are not bad. But the relative share of products produced with the Seal of Quality is only 12 percent. This is below the union level, and we cannot tolerate this.

All the questions touched upon are not new, but I speak of them for the purpose of directing the attention of respective directors who are under obligation in the remaining time of the year to eliminate defects, raise the efficiency of the operation of industry, do everything that is necessary to see that the plans of next year are fulfilled from the first days for all indicators.

Capital construction is in an unsatisfactory state. Both clients and our contracting construction organizations are working poorly. None of them are fulfilling plans or fully utilizing large funds. But the main thing, and this is especially worrisome, is that the plan for putting fixed capital in operation is being poorly fulfilled. The most unfavorable instances relating to making capital operational are to be found in Kazpmorneftegazprom, Glavzmeliovodstroy, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, Baku Gorispolkom, the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Administration of the Azerbaijan Railway, Azglavenergo, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika and many others.

I do not want to hold forth on the importance of capital construction. The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan today demands of all executives and contracting organizations, clients, party organs, soviet organs, as well as planning and supply organizations to take all necessary steps to significantly improve the situation in capital construction in the remaining time, to concentrate attention on making fixed capital operational and to attain high quality in all work.

The same applies to housing construction. It is in an unsatisfactory state in the republic as a whole, including Baku. Why is the level of work, volume of opened housing this year lower than last year? For what reason? We understand that problems exist in delivery shortages of lumber, metal, but even if you allow for this, there is still no basis for the existing situation in housing construction. We therefore demand that decisive measures be also taken in this direction.

Comrades, an important condition of our future successes lies in further increasing the role and responsibility of cadres, especially managerial. The party demands constant improvement in work with cadres, improvement of the work of their selection, placement and training. And we, I have in mind the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, strictly fulfill this requirement of the party.

We are waging an uncompromising fight against all deviations from party principles of work with cadres, with any manifestations of abuse on the part of management personnel. Such demandingness on the part of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, I want again to emphasize, is one of the most important factors of our successes in all fields of the republic's economic and social-political life. The 10 years of the work experience of the Azerbaijan party organization again and again confirm the rightness of the unshakable principles of our party and the CPSU Central Committee.

We have never made any allowances, and today I declare again that we shall not in the future make any allowances to anyone, regardless of the position occupied and past services. I have in mind managerial workers when referring to serious mistakes and especially abuses committed by them. But today I cannot help but again be surprised by the fact that some managerial personnel are unable to make the necessary conclusions and continue to commit mistakes and occasionally to abuse their official position. Are the measures that have been taken during these years, and they have been very acute and principled, inadequate to serve as a warning to all and sundry? You remember we excluded from the party former First Secretary of Shemakhinskiy Party Raykom S. Sailov, former First Secretary of Kazakhskiy Party Raykom I. Abbasov, former First Secretary of Khachmasskiy Party Raykom B. Guseynov, the former prosecutor for the republic G. Mamedov. All these measures, comrades, were carried out recently. Finally, during the course of this year we were obliged to remove from work and punish according to party rules the former motor-transport minister M. Babayev, the chairman of the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika L. Molotiyevskiy, the minister of trade G. Zeynalov and the health minister G. Abdullayev. Is this not

enough to draw lessons from? And now we again must resolve questions, this time concerning Comrade N. Kerimov, First Secretary of Zangelyanskiy Party Raykom Comrade A. Bullayev, former First Secretary of Kutkashenskiy Party Raykom. Both the one and the other is a member of the Central Committee, and for the past ten years they have been taking part in all measures of party organizations and in the work of all plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Azerbaijan. As they say, in their presence and before their eyes acute, principled decisions were taken in regard to individual administrative personnel. Recently the Bureau of the Central Committee discussed the matter of serious deficiencies in the work of the Zangelyanskiy Party Raykom. We removed from work and imposed party penalties on First Secretary of the Party Raykom because he had permitted many violations in cadre work and protected people engaged in making additions, eyewash and other unworthy things.

Or take Comrade Bullayev. He was for 20 years first secretary of the Kutkashenskiy Party Raykom. We felt recently that he was falling short in his work and was unable to handle it and shifted him to the position of chairman of Belokanskiy Rayispolkom. But in two to three months, abuses and serious deficiencies were found in the work of the Kutkashenskiy Party Raykom in which Comrade Bullayev had been a participant. After talking this matter over, we removed Comrade Bullayev, gave him a strict reprimand with a notation to that effect on his record card.

I spoke of these cases also in the report. But felt it necessary to speak again so as to put a keener edge to the attitude of comrades toward all defects, manifestations of abuses and antimoral acts. I feel it especially necessary to do this because cases repeat themselves.

Recently the question of serious defects in the work of the chief of Glavazmontazhspestroy Comrade T. Kyazimov was discussed at the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. This person, who is a member of the republic government, is relatively young both in age and experience and not a bad engineer. At one time, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan promoted him with a big increase to this major post. And what did we begin to notice? That he displays conceit, does not take into account the opinion of the collective and violates the principles of collegiality. We warned him, but he did not make any conclusions. A letter arrived at the Central Committee. We checked on it and, as we found out, it was not just that Kyazimov was high handed, but more. Serious violations were disclosed in matters of selection and placement of cadres. He appointed the former director of the Sumgait trade organization who had been removed for abuses and given a strict reprimand with a notation made on his record card, to the responsible position of chief of an administration of his chief administration and against the wishes of the Sumgait Party Gorkom. Had he not known, had he not been warned, we could have thought he did not know the facts. But Comrade Kyazimov acted with

awareness. And there were more than one or two such cases. He began to gather around him his relatives, people from the same area. At the main administration, there were gross violations of rules for allocation of motor vehicles for sale to personnel, and in this Comrade Kyazimov was also guilty.

All this causes a lot of trouble. Comrade T. Kyazimov gave assurances at the Bureau of the Central Committee that he would make the right conclusions and asked that he be given another chance. The opinion was crystallizing to remove him from his job, but we decided once more to test Comrade Kyazimov and left him in this position while issuing him a strict reprimand. The question came to me, and I mentioned it at the Bureau,—why had Comrade Kyazimov reached such a state. After all, he understood that such abuses were not permitted and could not help but know that he would be asked to answer for everything. At the same time, as you see, negative tendencies, nonparty morals assumed the ascendancy. Unfortunately, we still encounter such manifestations on the part of occasional administrative workers despite the sharp measures that are taken.

I felt it necessary to speak of these cases again today, although we bring up these matters at every plenum in order to draw attention to them of all our administrative personnel—party, soviet, operational, all communists and to underscore the tremendous importance of strict observance of party principles and norms of party life and strict observance of our party's Bylaws and party and state discipline.

I again find it necessary to again draw the attention of our comrades to the fact that the struggle against all abuses and deviations from party norms, against all antimoral manifestations, constitutes a principled policy of our party organization. In conformity with the requirements of the party, we shall continue to implement it in the future, and whoever does not make the necessary conclusions, does not march in step with the party organization, that person has no place in the ranks of the Azerbaijan party organization. (Tumultuous applause.)

We shall be celebrating the 60th anniversary of Azerbaijan SSR and of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The entire country is making preparations, including our republic, for the 110th anniversary of the birth of the great leader and teacher Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. We shall celebrate these holidays with a feeling of lawful pride for the successes achieved. The years that have passed since the fiftieth anniversary of Azerbaijan have been filled with the strenuous work of the Azerbaijan party organization and of all the workers of the republic. We shall go to these holidays in the front ranks of fighters for the fulfillment of the decisions of our Communist Party with red banners and we hope that for the successes achieved in 1979 the Azerbaijan republic will again be among the winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition and will be awarded the Red Banner. (Tumultuous applause.)

The economic potential of our republic and the well-being of the workers are growing undeviatingly, and what is most gratifying, our contribution to the all-union economy is growing undeviatingly. All this is highly appreciated by the party, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Wine Making in Azerbaijan SSR and the congratulations of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the workers of the republic in connection with the successful fulfillment of the high socialist commitments in agriculture constitute a high appreciation of the achievements of the workers of Azerbaijan and they are a high reward to all of us, comrades; this is at the same time a dear present of our republic in connection with the forthcoming 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan. (Tumultuous applause.)

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers opens up a grandiose perspective of the social-economic development of our republic. This is a very interesting, attractive and moving program. And for each working man of Azerbaijan, for each communist and for each of us, it is a matter of great honor to be a participant in the fulfillment of this historic program and make one's worthy contribution to the cause of the further flowering of our republic and our beloved socialist Motherland. (Tumultuous, continuing applause.)

Permit me, comrades, once more in your name and in the name of the party organization and all workers of Azerbaijan to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers will be successfully fulfilled, the workers of Azerbaijan will in the future determinedly contend for growth of efficiency of socialized production and make a worthy contribution to the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and all the plans of our great Leninist party. (Tumultuous, continuing applause.)

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ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Dec 79 pp 1-2

[Speech by G. A. Aliyev, first secretary, Communist Party of Azerbaijan, "Live and Learn According to Lenin," under the heading, "Meeting With University Students and Graduate Students from Azerbaijan, Studying in Moscow" (Azerinform)]

[Text] Dear Comrades and Friends!

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held on 27 November and the just-completed second session of the tenth convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet have become most important events in the life of the Communist Party and the Soviet People. At the Plenum of the Central Committee, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, made a great scientifically-grounded speech, profoundly rich in content. (Applause.)

In his speech, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev summed up the results of the great constructive work of our party and people, the results of the completion of the socio-economic program developed at the 25th CPSU Congress in the past four years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. He set forth the most important tasks for successful completion of the plan for 1980 and the five-year plan as a whole; and he defined specific paths to our further progress. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev dwelled on the key economic problems of the country, gave a profound analysis of the existing shortcomings, and with his characteristic party exactingness and adherence to principle set forth the tasks for eliminating them, and for increasing the effectiveness of social production and the quality of all of our work.

The speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is a long-range detailed program for the struggle and the activities of the party and the Soviet people, which undoubtedly will play an extremely great and important mobilizing role in the successful execution of the tasks of the decisive year, as well as the entire Tenth Five-Year Plan. It will give all the Soviet people opportunities to make their activities still more concrete, in order to assure successful preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and in implementing the plans of the forthcoming 11th Five-Year Plan.

The speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the decisions of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stimulated a new wave of labor and political activity among the Soviet people. In Azerbaijan, as in all other parts of our great and immense country, the working class, the kolkhos peasantry and the working intelligentsia perceived the speech of Leonid Il'ich with feelings of profound thankfulness and gratitude to our party, and they are straining every effort to guarantee practical realization of the directions and tenets put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Our immediate task is to develop in-depth study everywhere of the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, as well as the decisions of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the materials from the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and on the basis of these work out and implement concrete measures for realizing the responsible tasks put before the country. The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party [CPAz] plans to work out a complex of measures for studying and executing the requirements of these highly important documents. We are faced with the task of thoroughly and critically examining the results of our work in the republic, and in consideration of the remarks and instructions expressed in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech, make significant improvements in all sectors of our work and achieve further increases in the effectiveness of all party and economic activities.

In Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech data was presented which bears witness to the grandiose achievements of the Soviet state during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Ponder these things, comrades! In four years, as compared with the corresponding period in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the nation will have received national income of more than 323 billion rubles and industrial production worth 600 billion rubles. Gross agricultural production will have grown by more than 40 billion rubles. Capital investments in the economy for the four years will have been greater than 500 billion rubles. By the end of this year fixed industrial assets will amount to more than a trillion rubles and will be renewed by almost a third, which includes 30 percent for industry and 41 percent for agriculture. These percentages cover more than a thousand new industrial enterprises. Petroleum extraction, including gas condensate, will amount to 585 million tons this year, which is 94 million tons more than in 1975. And after all, in the not-too-distant past we were receiving no more than 100 million tons a year of liquid fuel. Gas extraction this year will increase by 40 percent in comparison with 1975 and will exceed 400 million cubic meters. Production volume in machine building and metal working over the four years will increase by 40 percent, and in the chemical and petrochemical industries by 25 percent. These figures speak with great conviction of the gigantic rates at which our country is being developed, and how much is being done for increasing its economic and defense potential. With a feeling of great satisfaction, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the Central Committee Plenum, "That since the beginning of the five-year plan, while implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, we have made significant progress in the development of the national economy and in further raising the material and cultural standard of living of the people, and in strengthening the defense capability of our Motherland." These huge successes have given rise to a feeling of justifiable pride and joy in every Soviet person, a feeling of deep gratitude to the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. (Thunderous Applause.)

All of us are witnesses to the consistent implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, of the successful realization of the peace program which was worked out at the 24th Congress and which received further development at the 25th CPSU Congress. Our party is steadfastly and purposefully advancing the cause of relaxation of international tensions, and securing the peace and security of the nations. The great foreign policy actions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, implemented in recent years, have raised still higher the prestige of our country in the international arena. The signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and the proposals introduced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the celebration in Berlin, aimed at further relaxation of international tensions and increasing European security, are at the center of attention of world public opinion, and play an exceptionally great role in the realization of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, and coordinating the foreign policy line of the USSR with the countries of the socialist commonwealth.

All of the progress achieved in our country and the purposeful implementation of the wise foreign and domestic policy of the Soviet state are the result of the Leninist course of our party, consistently implemented by the CPSU Central Committee in the course of the last fifteen years, commencing with the historic October (1964) Plenum of the Central Committee. (Thunderous Applause.) They are the result of the titanic work of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and the Soviet Government; of the energetic and fruitful activities of the seasoned leader of our party and the Soviet people; the tireless struggle for peace and for the happiness of the Soviet people and all mankind; the true successor of the great Leninist Cause, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. (Prolonged, Thunderous Applause.)

The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the Supreme Soviet demonstrated anew the monolithic unity of the party and the people, and the close cohesion of the communists and all the Soviet people around the native Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. (Thunderous Applause.)

"Our present meeting," continued Comrade G. A. Aliyev, "is dedicated first of all to the results of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. And, consequently, our first obligation to you consists of supporting each of you in his own sector in successfully implementing its decisions and the tasks set forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. In the light of the decisions of the Plenum, the university, the students and all our young people are faced with responsible tasks. On the basis of the directives which proceed from the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and which were contained in the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, we consider that the workers in the system of higher education, and our glorious student body, must improve the educational process and all their activities to the utmost. At the same time, the current meeting is dedicated to the coming great and renowned jubilee—the 110th Anniversary of the birth of Our Leader and Teacher, V. I. Lenin, and the 60th Anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan and the organizing of the republic's Communist Party. (Applause.)

The republic party organization is carefully analyzing all of its activity in connection with these holidays. In addition, just as we have done before, we are bringing to the forefront questions of working with the cadres, their education and training, and creation of a suitable reserve of cadres for our future affairs. The CPAZ Central Committee attributes great significance to the training of specialists with a higher education, especially in the VUZ's of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the nation. Meetings with representatives of the student body, with the first year students of the republic's VUZ's, and with the young men and young women who have received the right to study at the leading VUZ's of the nation, held by the party and Soviet aktiv of the republic on the eve of the new academic year have become a hallowed tradition.

Today we are holding a meeting with the undergraduate and graduate students who are completing their studies in the capital of our Motherland, the Hero City, Moscow. And the special feature is this, that the participants include executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow City Party Committee, of the Komsomol, of the Moscow gorkom of the Komsomol, of the Ministries of Higher and Secondary Education of the USSR and RSFSR; representatives of the party, Soviet and Komsomol organizations of the capital; and the administrators of many of its VUZ's. It gives us especially great pleasure to note that veterans of the party and Komsomol of Azerbaijan who currently reside in Moscow are taking part; people who have made a great contribution in the struggle for the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power in Azerbaijan. (Thunderous Applause.) We look upon all this as a new manifestation of the constant attention to our republic, to questions of educating and bringing up the young people, to the students from Azerbaijan who are receiving their higher education in Moscow. (Thunderous Applause.)

"The data brought forward in today's speeches, of your studies and of your fine progress," said Comrade Aliyev, indicating the students, "And the especially high political mood which holds sway in this hall, are convincing evidence of the fact that the envoys from Azerbaijan are surrounded in Moscow with universal care and attention; that the most magnificent conditions have been created for their studies and life in the international student body in Moscow. (Applause.)

But permit me to express in your name, dear friends; in the name of all the young people and of all the working people in Azerbaijan; in the name of the party organization of our republic, to express the heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet government, and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for this fatherly concern. (Thunderous, Prolonged Applause.)

We express our great gratitude to the Moscow party organization, to the Moscow Komsomol, the Komsomol Central Committee; to the Ministries of Higher and Secondary Education of the USSR and the Russian Federation, to the rectors, the professorial and instructor staff of the institutions of higher education in the capital; to the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs; and to all Muscovites, for their great help and attention to the students from Azerbaijan. (Thunderous Applause.)

"The Azerbaijan Republic," continued Comrade Aliyev, "comes to its 60th Anniversary celebration with the great progress achieved during the years of Soviet rule. The 60 glorious years of Soviet rule fundamentally transformed the entire socioeconomic and political life of our territory. Today, Azerbaijan is a republic of highly-developed industry and many agricultural sectors; a republic of rich culture, developed science and education. An equal among equal fraternal union republics, it follows the path to building communism in the same ranks.

Speaking of our marvelous achievements, we are today more and more convinced of the leading role played 170 years ago by the uniting of Azerbaijan with Russia. We are reminded again and again of that historic turn in the life of the Azerbaijan people, which has forever and for all time joined its fate with the great Russian people, with great Russia. (Thunderous Applause.)

Annexation of Azerbaijan to Russia has opened a wide path to our people for introduction to the heights of world civilization, to the democratic and revolutionary movement. The Great October Socialist Revolution signified the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind, and laid the foundation for our free and happy life. On April 28, 1920, the socialist revolution in Azerbaijan gained the victory. The working class and the working peasantry, with the help of great Russia and the legendary 11th Red Army sent by V. I. Lenin to the aid of the revolting Azerbaijan people, defeated the bourgeois land-owning Musavat government, and established Soviet rule forever. In 1922, when the USSR was formed on the initiative of V. I. Lenin, and the Azerbaijan SSR became part of the great union, it has since been confidently building a communist society in the fraternal family of Soviet republics. (Thunderous Applause.)

During the years of Soviet rule, as I have already stated, fundamental socioeconomic and political changes took place in our republic. You, the young people, must note well that prior to the revolution, nine-tenths of the population of Azerbaijan was illiterate; 62 Azerbaijanis in all had a higher education; and there was not a single VUZ, to say nothing of scientific institutions. But today more than 100,000 young men and women are studying in the republic's institutions of higher learning. Annually, we send to Moscow alone 270-280 persons for their studies. And, as was already noted today, more than 3,300 envoys of the youth of Azerbaijan are studying in 43 cities in our country. One can cite numerous other facts and figures describing the genuinely unprecedented cultural revolution which has taken place in our republic." (Thunderous Applause.)

G. A. Aliyev dwelt in further detail on the great victories of the workers of Azerbaijan in the development of the economy, achieved under the leadership of the republic party organization in the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans. He cited concrete facts and figures which testify to the intensive development of industry, the further sophistication of its structure, the increase in the effectiveness of production and the quality of the manufactured products. The workers of the republic have fulfilled the 11-month plan for industrial production ahead of time. Its growth rate for the

past four years will have increased by 36 percent and will outstrip the tasks of the five-year plan by eight percent. This gives us grounds to declare, that Azerbaijan will fulfill the five-year plan in terms of volume of industrial production ahead of time, by 1 April 1980—by the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet rule in Azerbaijan. (Thunderous Applause.)

The agricultural workers of the republic are doing excellent work; in all four years of the current five-year plan they invariably fulfilled and overfulfilled their plans and socialist obligations in all types of agricultural products; they invariably seize new and higher goals. During the period, the gross volume of agricultural production has increased by 40 percent, as opposed to the 18 percent envisaged by the five-year plan. For four years they have completed their five year task for procurement of grain, vegetables and fruit ahead of time. (Applause.) This year our agriculturalists have achieved record indicators for the entire history of Azerbaijan in production of cotton, grain, grapes, vegetables, melons and gourds, fruit, tea leaves, potatoes and cocoons. (Thunderous Applause.)

All of these remarkable achievements provide us the basis for working out and setting about implementation of a broad program of still more effective utilization of the natural resources of the republic; supporting the intensive development of agriculture; increasing our contribution to the union's economy, especially in production of agricultural products for the country. In February of this year, upon the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures for Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and Development of Viticulture and Viniculture in the Azerbaijan SSR," was adopted, which is the fifth decree of the party and government since 1970 that concerns Azerbaijan. This highly significant document represents a long-term program for the development of agriculture and the republic's entire economy, in essence, to the year 2000. (Applause.) In it measures are envisaged for further improving the production of grapes, bringing the volume to three million tons and at the same time increasing the production of all other agricultural products. (Applause.)

This is an honorable program, but is at the same time complicated and difficult; it poses for us responsible, combined-governmental tasks and envisages solution of important rural socioeconomic problems. It is a question of building new enterprises, roads, gas and water lines; schools, child-care centers; hospitals, cultural-educational and domestic service projects. It is a question, Comrades, of the fundamental transformation of rural Azerbaijan. (Thunderous, Prolonged Applause.)

The recent plenum of the CPAz Central Committee discussed in detail the tasks for implementing this document, which is historically significant for Azerbaijan, and reached decisions which will permit implementing the entire task put forth by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers by 1990. (Thunderous, Prolonged Applause.)

Along with the intensive development of the republic's economy, questions of increasing the peoples' welfare, and all social problems, are being solved consistently. Many new dwellings, schools and facilities for children have been built, and our cities, villages and settlements are being furnished with services and utilities. And the capital of our republic, the award-winning city of Baku, is being made more beautiful. (Applause.)

Great progress has been achieved in the field of science, and the scientists of Azerbaijan are making a weighty contribution toward improving the economy of the republic. Literary and artistic figures and our entire culture are at the forefront of the struggle to implement the party's socioeconomic program. Many Azerbaijani workers in science and culture are representing our republic both on the national scale and abroad.

Questions of international education of the workers, and strengthening the Leninist friendship of nations occupy one of the central positions in the activity of the Azerbaijan party organization. Many concrete measures are being taken in this direction, starting with the primary party organizations, right up to the CPAz Central Committee. Literature and Art Days of the Russian Federation, of the Ukraine and Uzbekistan, held in our republic; Azerbaijan Culture Days held in the Ukraine; and Soviet Literature Days, held in Azerbaijan, have become outstanding events which have great socio-political significance. And the joint ideological measures of the central committees of the Communist Party of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan are of great significance.

A great educational role was played by the jubilee celebration dedicated to the centennial of the birth of those splendid Bolsheviks, Nariman Narimanov, Stepan Shaumyan and Meshadi Azizbekov. And in January of the coming year we will be preparing to mark the hundredth birthday of Alesha Dzhaparidze. In Baku they are presently building a monument to the legendary 11th Red Army, which played a most important role in the victory of Soviet rule in Azerbaijan; it is being unveiled on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the republic. In Taganrog, jointly with the Rostov party obkom, a majestic complex is being erected in honor of the victory of the 416th Red Banner Taganrog Division, which was formed in Azerbaijan and which made a worthy contribution in the destruction of the German Fascist invaders.

Such measures as the international scientific conference, "The Great October Socialist Revolution and the National Liberation Movement of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America" and the Fourth Conference of the Soviet Committee on Solidarity of the Countries of Asia and Africa, which were held in the republic, are also of great significance in international education. A decision was made in accordance with which a Palace of Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR is now being established in Baku. It will become the center of political, ideological and scientific work in the field of international education, and in strengthening the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

"The most important achievement of the past decade," continued Comrade Aliyev, "is the progress made by the republic party organizations in education and ideological work, especially in the struggle with negative phenomena, with all kinds of abuses and events of an immoral nature; in uprooting the antipodes of communist morality. The 25th CPSU Congress and the Decree of the party Central Committee, On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work, placed at the forefront questions of the moral education of the workers. They are inevitably at the center of attention of the party organizations of Azerbaijan: first of all, in connection with the serious shortcomings which have occurred in our republic in the past; and secondly, in consideration of the need for constant struggle with bourgeois influences and alien ideology. Today we can speak with a feeling of great satisfaction of the fact that a genuinely businesslike moral-political atmosphere and a healthy moral-psychological climate have been created in our republic. (Thunderous Applause.)

The actions of the party, soviet and economic organs of Azerbaijan today are characteristic of an intense, irreconcilable struggle with shortcomings, with all those things which are hindering the building of a communist society. In this regard it is fitting to emphasize the important significance of the All Union Scientific-Practical Conference on Problems of Moral Education, which was held this year in Baku. We took its being held here as a sign of the great confidence of the CPSU Central Committee in the Azerbaijan party organization, and at the same time as high marks for the republic's accumulated experience in working in the sphere of moral education of the working people."

Speaking of the unresolved problems in the republic, and of the necessity of defining measures for resolving them in the light of the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade G. A. Aliyev stressed that the most important activity of the Azerbaijan party organizations is to actively disclose shortcomings and to wage irreconcilable battle with them; and, as the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev require, make them known to the public and make the measures and decisions adopted the property of the whole of society. This makes it possible to more fully mobilize the efforts of the party organizations and the workers of the republic toward overcoming everything which hinders our progress.

"Today I have dwelled on the progress of our republic," continued Comrade Aliyev, "bearing in mind chiefly that it obviously is inspiring and heartening to you, the young university students. And we hope that you will study just as hard, as the working class, kolkhoz peasants and peoples' intelligentsia of Azerbaijan carry out their work. The achievements of the republic have been noted by the party and government on their merits: for nine consecutive years Azerbaijan has been the winner of the All Union Socialist Competition and has been awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, of the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCU, and the Komsomol. (Thunderous Applause.)

The visit of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in September of last year to Azerbaijan, when he awarded Baku the Order of Lenin, was a historic event in the life of our republic. In his speech at the ceremonies for the award of the Motherland's highest honor, and in speeches and conversations, Leonid Il'ich gave high marks to the activities of our republic's party organizations and to the achievements of the workers of Azerbaijan over the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans. His weighty words, "Azerbaijan is making giant strides," have been quoted not only in our republic, but throughout the country as well. (Thunderous, Sustained Applause.)

During the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans Comrade L. I. Brezhnev frequently sent greetings to the workers of Azerbaijan, both for the results of fulfilling the plans and socialist obligations in the field of agriculture, and in connection with successful completion of construction at important industrial and agricultural projects. And here, quite recently, in connection with the high results of the republic's farmers in 1979, Leonid Il'ich again congratulated the workers of Azerbaijan on their remarkable accomplishments, and gave high marks to their activities in the fourth year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. (Thunderous Applause.)

All of the progress of our republic during the 60 years of Soviet rule and especially during the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans, are first of all the results of the selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, our intelligentsia, and the fruitful activities of the Azerbaijan party organizations. At the same time, this is a result of the mutual assistance, friendship and brotherhood of all the peoples of our great socialist Fatherland, headed by the great Russian people. (Thunderous Applause.)

All of our progress has become possible because of the sagacious Leninist national policy of the Communist Party, the continuous assistance and concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally, for the further flourishing of Azerbaijan. (Thunderous Applause.)

And today, at this remarkable meeting with the representatives of the young people of Azerbaijan, we again and again express for all of this our genuine feelings of the boundless gratitude of the workers of the republic to all the peoples of our country, to our older brother the great Russian people, to our native Communist Party and Soviet government, and personally to the beloved Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. (Sustained, Thunderous Applause.)

"Grandiose prospects," G. A. Aliyev stated further, "are unfolding before our republic for the future development of the economy and culture. We have vast plans for the future; we are faced with a great and captivating task in the 11th and subsequent five-year plans. And all of these plans, all of these responsible and awesome plans are to be fulfilled by you, the younger generation, the finest representatives of Azerbaijan's youth, who have earned the great honor to study in the capital of our Motherland, in Moscow. (Applause.)

In order to be prepared to take an active role in implementing the ever-expanding tasks placed before our republic, you must study hard today and prepare yourselves for an independent life and the important affairs in your future, while you are still at your studies. Study in the manner established by the great Lenin, as the Communist Party requires. You must always remember the fine words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, which he spoke at the reception in Artek: "Study in order to know; study in order to be capable; and study in order to create and to struggle for that which is close to your heart and to your soul." (Thunderous Applause.)

Before you, the students studying in Moscow, especially great opportunities are opening in this respect. After all, Moscow is recognized not only in our country, but throughout the world as well as a center of science and higher education. This is a city of the highest cultural values created by man throughout all history. Moscow is a city of exemplary labor, life and culture. To you, dear friends, has been imparted the great happiness to live, study and receive a higher education in this splendid city! (Thunderous Applause.) And this is why you must more fully and effectively master the knowledge, the latest achievements of science and technology, and raise your cultural level. As we were saying at the previous meetings, it is necessary to closely combine learning with active participation in the socio-political measures along the lines of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. This will add to the knowledge received in the VUZ, and is good experience in social activity. You must become tempered in an ideological sense, and be tempered by the Moscow party and Komsomol organizations which always were, remain and always will be shining examples for all detachments of our party and the Leninist Komsomol. (Thunderous Applause.)

You must tirelessly perfect your knowledge of the Russian language. We have always given you the task and today once again remind you of the fact that along with receiving a diploma for higher education, you are obligated to acquire a symbolic diploma as well, for profound knowledge of the Russian language. (Applause.)

It is not necessary to speak of the enormous significance of the Russian language. This is the language of the great Russian people, the language of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and of the great Lenin. For all of us, this is a second mother tongue, the language of international relations, of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the great Soviet Union. (Thunderous, Sustained Applause.) And for each of us, just as for each Azerbaijanian, we consider a good knowledge of the Russian language to be a sacred obligation.

You, dear friends, must strengthen even more the unbreakable friendship of the Soviet peoples, to continue and to develop the remarkable internationalist traditions of the Baku proletariat, and of the Azerbaijan party organizations, which were formed in the period of active class struggle with tsarist autocracy, in the fiery years of the revolution and civil war, in

the years of the establishment and strengthening of Soviet rule in Azerbaijan. These unfading internationalist traditions are of great value not only in our history; they are the token of all our present progress and future achievements. You are obliged to increase them and to be authentic nationalists, and heralds of the friendship of the nations. (Thunderous Applause.)

No matter where you, the future specialists and captains of industry, are to work after graduating from the VUZ's, there awaits everywhere interesting and captivating work. And you must prepare yourselves in such a manner that, wherever the party, Komsomol or the people send you, you will be useful people everywhere, and active builders of the communist society. (Applause.)

The party believes in the young people, and has great expectations from them. And we do not doubt that you will live up to this great confidence, both in learning and in work, and in life, and will be steadfast fighters for the cause of the great Lenin, for the cause of communism. (Thunderous, Sustained Applause.)

In the name of the CPAz Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the republic, on the eve of the great holidays in our country and Soviet Azerbaijan, we once again sincerely congratulate the university students and graduate students who are studying in Moscow, on your progress in learning and in life, and we wish you good health, happiness, well-being and splendid accomplishments on the difficult path to the great and splendid world of knowledge." (Thunderous, Sustained Applause; all rise.)

At the conclusion of yesterday's activities, a performance of the play, "The Duck Hunt," by A. Vampilov, was put on at the Maxim Gor'kiy Moscow Artistic Academic Theater of the USSR.

9006
CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

USSR FOOD MINISTER LEIN'S SPEECH AT AZERBAIJAN PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Nov 79 pp 2-3

[Speech by Comrade V.P. Lein, member CPSU Central Committee, minister of USSR food industry]

[Text] Dear comrades! Thanks to the implementation of the agrarian policy worked out by the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the production of all industrial crops increased together with growth of grain production and of animal-husbandry products in the country. This has made it possible to sharply increase their purchases and to increase the output of food products by more than 1.6-fold. I want to recall to you that in prewar 1940 our country procured a total of 16 million tons of sugar beet and produced 1,650,000 tons of sugar. Now we buy yearly 75-85 million tons of sugar beet and produce 8.9-9 million tons of sugar. During these years the production of grapes and their purchases increased by more than two million tons. This year purchases amounted to 5 million tons and tea-leaf production doubled.

All this required the creation of extra processing capacities, for which one million rubles were allocated. Today we have capacities for processing more than 7,000 tons of beet in a day. Just in the last two five-year plans capacities were introduced for processing of 2,650,000 tons of grapes and for pouring wine into 86 million champagne bottles. On the eve of the war, we were producing 8 million bottles of champagne and today 170 million bottles. At the same time your humble servant is being criticized because it is impossible to buy champagne in a number of places for holidays.

Whereas before the war we produced 1,100,000 tons of grapes, today the figure is 6 million tons. State purchases then amounted to 300,000 tons. This figure was long surpassed, in 1970, by Azerbaijan alone; this year, as you know, Azerbaijan produced 972,000 tons of grapes. (Applause.)

Major successes were achieved by the winegrowers of Moldavia and Georgia, Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, Kazakhstan, Dagestanskaya ASSP and a number of

oblasts of the Russian Federation, but we note with satisfaction that the grape industry has undergone especially tumultuous development in the last 10 years in Soviet Azerbaijan. (Stormy applause.)

Ponder on the following figures: whereas in 1970, less than 10 years ago, of the country's total grape purchases of slightly more than three million tons, Azerbaijan's grape procurement amounted to less than 10 percent, this year of the purchase of 5 million tons your republic contributed 972,000 tons, or each fifth ton of grapes purchased in our country was grown by the remarkable skillful growers of Soviet Azerbaijan. (Stormy, continuing applause.)

This required creation of production capacities, which was the subject of special concern on the part of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev personally, who is constantly devoting attention to the development of this sector, which is enjoying such big success. (Stormy applause.)

During these years, more than 150 million rubles were spent on the creation of capacities in your republic, and today we have capacities for the processing of 840,000 tons of grapes. First-class plants have been built, but at the same time grapegrowers in a number of places are proceeding faster than industry and are producing much greater production, that is to say, with the Azerbaijani coefficient they are overfulfilling plan targets and commitments. (Applause, animation in the hall). And even today we are being justly criticized, and that includes me and Comrade Bayev, that capacities are inadequate.

I am happy to point out that on the farms of the republic there has been a significant growth in these years of the agrotechnology of grape cultivation and that the achievements of science and advanced experience have started to be more widely applied in production; this has considerably reduced sparseness concerning which Comrade G.A. Aliyev said in his address that in 1970 it constituted as much as 37 percent. This has made it possible despite the recent unfavorable weather conditions to obtain a stable grape crop and to successfully fulfill socialist commitments.

Azerbaijan is the only republic in the grape zone which successfully fulfilled the plan of the four years of the five-year plan in the amount of 173 percent and sold above-plan 643,000 tons of grapes to the state. (Stormy, continuing applause). Not a single republic of our country could match this tempo. (Applause.)

In the opinion of specialists, no other republic possesses such favorable conditions for the continuing strong development of this sector of the national economy. And if there be added to the opinion of the specialists your party's approach and the creative bent of Azerbaijan's party organization, which ensures overfulfillment of all plans, it serves as a clear testimony of how correct the decree of the Central Committee and the USSR

government on further increasing grape production in Azerbaijan to three million tons is or, as Geydar Aliyevich said yesterday in his address, more than three million tons in 1990. (Storrry applause.)

Comrades, side by side with successes in grape cultivation and wine making, we have serious problems that must be solved in the immediate years ahead. If in total volume of grape and wine production, our country has come to occupy third place in the world, forging ahead of Italy and France, still we lag in the production and consumption of these products per capita of the population behind many foreign countries. We produce today 22 kg of grapes for each inhabitant of our country. The average consumption of grapes in their natural form in our country is below Yugoslavia, Hungary and other countries. Consumption of grape wines in our country amounts to 13 liters per person. According to this indicator we are only in the 18th place among the countries of the world. The presented data attest to the fact that we still have much to do to have table grapes become an object of wide consumption by the population and grape wines stand on the table in place of strong drinks. The objective in the next 10-15 years is to have the level of consumption of grapes per capita reach 15-20 kg and of grape wines--20-25 liters. This will require expanding grape production to 12-14 million tons versus this year's produced gross harvest of 6 million tons.

The recently promulgated decrees of the Central Committee of the party and the USSR government on further developing wine growing and wine making, first of all in Azerbaijan, in the RSFSR and in Uzbekistan, testify to the concern of the party and the government for the solution of this problem. In 1985 oblasts of the Russian Federation must produce 1,300,000 tons of grapes and in 1990--1,900,000 tons. Soviet Uzbekistan in 1990 must produce 1,400,000-1,500,000 tons of grapes.

But an especially big program of development of viticulture and wine making on the basis of increased specialization has been determined by a decree of the Central Committee and the government for Azerbaijan, where grape production must in 1985 reach one and a half million tons and in 1990 three million tons.

The successful fulfillment of this big and difficult task requires ensuring an all-round introduction of an industrial technology for grape cultivation. Plans provide for wide-row planting of vineyards and full mechanization of soil cultivation. The establishment of vineyards must be done as a rule only with high-grade pure-variety planting material as was mentioned most correctly and timely in Comrade Aliyev's address. At the same time, it is important to ensure the acclimatization of plants and timely raising of grape seedlings onto trellises.

Ensuring a greater volume of planting of new grape seedlings requires improving the operation of nursery farms, significantly increasing production and improving the quality of grape seedlings. But the work of development

of a nursery base on the sovkhozes of the State Committee headed by respected Yu.K. Ezayev, I would say, is still being done weakly. The plan for production of grape seedlings by the State Committee is not being fulfilled. In 1978, seedling production amounted to only 12 million each. The growing of seedlings that have taken hold is organized especially unsatisfactorily on the Committee's sovkhozes. Their average annual production in the past five years amounts to only 300,000 despite a need for 12-15 million. Because of this we are forced to resort to imports of grape seedlings that have taken hold that are not always of high quality and in some cases far from a pure variety. Consequently concern for the quality aspect of existing plantings must become the foundation of foundations.

I ought to say by way of digression that we in our practical work frequently permit ourselves a not altogether correct attitude toward farms engaged in seed growing and the development of pedigreed varieties. Where a grape farm produces grapes, we consider them a product and where it produces seedlings, we still do not have such a criterion. Seedling production must be engaged in on the best lands and must be headed by the best people. In this lies tomorrow's and subsequent state of viticulture.

I should say that we are doing much work together with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the republic Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Food Industry of your republic, the Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking to increase the production of high-grade wines and champagne bearing the mark of Azerbaijan. But champagne so far has been produced inadequately. Few plantings exist of such varieties as the Riesling and white muscat. Due attention is not being paid to the development of such a local variety as the Shirvan-Shakhi, used in the preparation of the excellent Kyurdamir wine. The Kyurdamir is in big demand, but unfortunately even in Azerbaijan it cannot be purchased everywhere.

I believe that the Committee should in the immediate future ensure the construction of six grafting complexes as provided in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers with the goal of producing up to 12 million grafted plantings. In addition to this, it is necessary to boost the agrotechnology of cultivation and to increase yield, which is not at the required level everywhere with lagging farms hiding behind the big figures of the crops of other farms. Average yield even in the draft of the decision of today's plenum is providing on the average in excess of 100 quintals. Such possibilities exist in the republic. There are many fine winegrowers, brigades and entire farms producing a yield in excess of 100 quintals.

At Sovkhoz imeni Akhundov in Dzhnebrail'skiy Rayon there are more than a thousand and a half hectares of fertile vineyards which are constantly producing a high yield. This year they harvested 120.5 quintals per hectare and more than 100 quintals for the rayon as a whole. But a number of farms have obtained less.

In Tazskiy Rayon, Gelebe Sovkhoz in 1978 produced 146.3 quintals of outstanding grapes. At the same time, sovkhoses imeni Tel'man and imeni Agmaliogly produced less than half that amount. In Mardakertskiy Rayon, Sovkhoz imeni XXII Parts'yezd, which is headed by Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Namunts obtained 235 quintals over an area of more than 900 hectares. This is almost 2.5 times more than for Nagornyy Karabakh as a whole.

The cited figures attest to the fact that we are still insufficiently engaged in adoption of advanced experience. This situation must be corrected by the State Committee for Viticulture, and dissemination of experience be established as the cornerstone; we should ask heads of farms not how they are doing in general with grapes but how they are introducing the experience of the pacemakers.

Serious deficiencies also exist in grape quality. This was mentioned in the address. I shall add that farms as a result of selling poor quality grapes under-received 220 million rubles in seven years. This is a tremendous sum that could have been used in improving the operation of the economy and the solution of social-everyday problems.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers provides for intensive development of processing sectors and continued integration of industrial and agricultural production. Whereas prior to 1970 we had capacities in Azerbaijan for processing annually 72,000 tons, today the figure is already 240,000 tons and in early 1980 it will be 370,000 tons. But processing capacities must be brought up to 3 million tons. Considering that we have to be prepared to harvest grapes in 20-25 days, we actually need to have in Azerbaijan capacities capable of processing 155,000 tons of grapes in a day, but today the entire country is capable of only 250,000, taking into account overfulfillment; still we are convinced capacities will have to be produced capable of processing 170,000 a day. It is therefore necessary to create at an accelerated rate capacities in Dzhalilabadskiy, Akhsunskiy and other rayons.

I had the pleasure of traveling before the plenum through the Zakatal'skaya zone to Baku. What has been accomplished in recent years cannot be expressed in words. Grapes have now been extended into the mountains. They said that they could not be above 1,000 meters, but they have already reached 1,200 meters. And you see everywhere continuing vineyards. This makes it necessary for us to solve in an accelerated manner the creation of a production base and speed up the construction of plants for bottling wines and cognac in Kirovabad, Yanlar and elsewhere. It will be necessary to proceed in the future at a similar tempo as today in the construction of a plant for champagne wines in Baku. I have seen many enterprises, including ones in capitalist countries, but I have never seen a plant such as the plant that is now being erected at a most modern level. Any country could envy such a plant.

Capacities for processing vegetables and fruits, teal leaf and tobacco must be sharply expanded. In this regard, Comrade Shamiyev has a lot to do. The Baku factory now being modernized is to expand cigarette production to 4 million each. On the order of 10 billion cigarettes of the Marlboro type will be produced. The perfume factory being established in Zakataly is to produce with the use of rare volatile oil-bearing plants growing in Azerbaijan products that we shall export in the future.

We, that is I personally as the minister, and Comrade Shamiyev, and Comrade Rzaev should more actively even today solve problems of comprehensive use of so-called wastes of grape and vegetable processing in rayons of intensive viticulture and vegetable cultivation. This is a state problem, and it should be considered by us on the level of production and processing of vegetables, grapes and other agricultural raw materials.

We assume that the construction of a glass production facility at the Sumgait plant as provided by the decree will proceed at the same tempo as the plant for champagne wines. I visited this plant, and I liked the work of the construction people. The plan was thought out carefully; it will be necessary to organize at the site bottling of first-class Matrasa, Kyurdamir and Azerbaijani champagne wines and deliver them to the country's industrial centers.

We assume that the grape-processing equipment plant, which is included in the decree, will be constructed at a most rapid tempo.

Dear comrades, a feeling of pride is elicited by the cordial, meaningful and characteristic words uttered in greeting Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in connection with the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of procurement plans by your republic. The greeting states that annual fulfillment and overfulfillment of socialist commitments has become a worthwhile tradition of the republic's agricultural workers, creating thereby a good foundation for early completion of the five-year plan.

I think that this high appreciation and the admirable growth in the production of cotton, grain, grapes, vegetables and other crops achieved in these years are a convincing confirmation of the correctness of the policy of the Central Committee of the party, which has served as the basis for the development of agricultural production in the form of the well-known decree on specialization and concentration of production, developed under the direct guidance of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. And this decree, as you know, was approved by the 25th party congress. (Applause.)

The tumultuous growth of the national economy and agricultural production in recent years achieved by the workers of the republic under the guidance of the party organization of Azerbaijan has been, I would say, a convincing

basis for the adoption of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 22 February 1979 "On Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural production and the Development of Viticulture and Winemaking in Azerbaijan SSR." The profoundly proved report of the Central Committee, which was presented by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, and which convincingly points out the achievements and ways for implementing the adopted decision, gives us confidence that the new grandiose tasks set before the communists and all the workers of Azerbaijan will be fulfilled. (Stormy applause.)

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

GRISHKYAVICHYUS DISCUSSES CADRES, LARGE-SCALE ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 Oct 79 pp 1-3

[Abbreviated Account of report of P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee 13th Plenum on 30 October 1979]

[Text] Comrades! The entire titanic activity of our party and the Soviet people is proceeding under the beneficent influence of the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. It is subordinated to the successful accomplishment of the far-reaching tasks of communist creation and for the realization of the fundamental instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Under the wise leadership of the Leninist Central Committee, the republic party organizations, as a combat detachment of the CPSU, is firmly and unswervingly implementing the party's great designs and striving persistently for a rise in the standard of the leadership of socioeconomic development and people's education and an improvement in organizing and political work in the masses.

Indivisibly supporting the foreign and domestic policy of our party's Central Committee and its all-embracing activity in the leadership of communist building, the communists and all working people of Soviet Lithuania are laboring persistently for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the successful accomplishment of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

An important condition of the party's successful impact on the progress of communist building and the accomplishment of economic and political tasks is its cadre policy. Vladimir Il'ich Lenin repeatedly pointed out that cadre selection and placement is a central question of our party's activity and a most important condition of the exercise of its leading and directing role in society.

Abiding by Lenin's instructions and guided by the decisions of party congresses, at all stages of socialist and communist building the Lithuanian

Communist Party, proceeding from the specific conditions of the republic's economic, political and cultural development, has persistently pursued and continues to pursue the cadre policy of the CPSU.

At the present time the overwhelming majority of our cadres are true political leaders of the masses, people boundlessly devoted to the party's cause, patriots and internationalists and competent, experienced and enterprising workers. They are the party's gold reserves and its greatest acquisition, of whom we can be rightly proud.

The current stage of the development of the socialist society is confronting the party and the Soviet people with qualitatively new tasks. A recent meeting of the republic party-economic aktiv discussed the tasks ensuing from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on an improvement in planning and an increase in the impact of the economic mechanism on an increase in production efficiency and work quality. The successful accomplishment of these tasks will depend primarily on the professional and political attributes of our leader cadres.

To Persistently Reinforce All Tiers of Leadership With Politically Mature and Skilled Cadres and Enhance Their Responsibility for the Fulfillment of Party and Government Decisions

Guided by the decisions of the 25th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee decrees, the republic party organization is implementing a wide-ranging package of measures aimed at reinforcing the body of leader cadres, strengthening their ideological tempering and improving economic education and professional expertise. More propitious conditions for this have now been created than ever before.

Almost two-thirds of the working population of Soviet Lithuania currently has higher and secondary education. Some 445,000 national economy specialists have been trained in the republic in the years of Soviet power. Approximately 26,000 specialists are graduating from the VUZ's and tekhnikums annually in the current five-year plan alone. Much has been done to improve economic training. It now extends to more than 340,000 people, including the managerial personnel of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The system of management-personnel training and retraining is playing an important part. Some 12,000 people undergo retraining annually at an improvement institute and at courses for managers and specialists. In the last 4 years alone the Vil'nyus and Leningrad higher party schools and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences trained 453 workers with higher party-political education for the republic.

All this has made it possible to improve the qualitative composition of the personnel and reinforce many sectors of party and state leadership and economic and cultural building with well-trained workers capable of coping with the increased economic-political tasks.

I would particularly like to speak about the party cadres, who are called upon to exercise political leadership of the economy and culture. The republic party organization is consistently implementing the instruction of the 25th CPSU Congress concerning the promotion to party work of politically mature, active specialists of the national economy. Currently almost all gorkom and raykom secretaries have higher education, and three-fourths of them are national economy specialists. Some 70 percent of all secretaries and many executives of gorkoms and raykoms have higher party-political education. The body of primary party organization secretaries has been considerably reinforced. All gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen have higher education. There has been an appreciable increase in the educational level of apilinka ispolkom chairmen and trade union and Komsomol organization leaders.

More than 114,000 engineers, technicians and other specialists are currently employed in industry, construction and transportation. In the current five-year plan the proportion of enterprise directors with higher education has risen from 60 to 73 percent, of chief engineers from 75 to 87 percent and of shop chiefs from 41 to 47 percent. Much is also being done to reinforce the leading sectors of agricultural production with trained personnel. In the current five-year plan alone the number of specialists working on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses has increased by more than 6,000. Whereas in 1970 some 72 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and 95 percent of sovkhos directors were specialists, the figures are currently 92 and 95 percent respectively. Approximately one-half of kolkhoz chairmen and three-fourths of sovkhos directors have higher agricultural education.

There has been an improvement in the composition of management personnel in the services sphere, public education and culture. Communists constitute a considerable proportion of the managers, national economy specialists and science and culture workers.

We are proud of the successes of Soviet Lithuania's scientists, who have contributed many outstanding discoveries and inventions to the treasure house of the achievements of Soviet science. It is very important that all the republic's scientific establishments work creatively and with big returns, concentrate their efforts on fundamentally new scientific ideas and engineering solutions and amass their forces in the key areas of the development of the economy.

The republic Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must persistently strive to insure that all the responsible sectors in the scientific establishments and VUZ's be headed by people with the proper scientific qualifications. It is essential to appreciably improve cooperation between institutes of the Academy of Sciences and other scientific establishments and VUZ's in the training of young scientific personnel and also to increase supervision of the accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Further Development of the Higher School and an Increase in the Quality of the Training of Specialists."

The Lithuanian SSR National Economy Specialist Improvement Institute is called upon to perform a great deal of work on management-personnel improvement. There has recently been an increase in the number of management workers in the overall student contingent. At the same time an analysis of the institute's activity testifies to certain shortcomings in the organization and content of the training of management workers and national economy specialists. In a number of cases the level of the classes does not yet correspond to modern requirements. There is a shortage of literature and methods materials for the students. It is necessary to take more energetic steps to enlist eminent scientists of the country and the republic and pacesetters of the economy in delivering lectures in order that the institute's students might acquire information on the latest achievements of science and progressive experience.

The republic party organization unswervingly abides by the party's requirements concerning the combination of trust in and respect for cadres with high-minded exactingness toward them. The party committees and primary party organizations display concern for the creation in the collectives of a businesslike creative atmosphere enabling the workers to reveal their capabilities most fully and are rendering them practical assistance in improving professional knowledge and enhancing their ideological-theoretical level. Thanks to this concern, people have grown up in all sectors of the economy, science and culture who are giving all their strength, knowledge and experience to implementation of the party's plans. Such comrades as P. Noreyka, director of the Litovskaya GRES imeni V. I. Lenin, A. Chuplinskis, general director of the Vil'nyus "Sigma" Production Association, P. Morkunas, director of the Shyaulyay Television Plant, Z. Dokshas, director of the Sovkhoz imeni XXV s'yezda KPSS of Shilutskiy Rayon, G. Kretavichyus, A. Kvetkauskas, A. Meylus and I. Parfenov, chairmen of the kolkhozes "Ritu aushra" of Kedayskiy Rayon, "Mosedis" of Skuodasskiy Rayon, "Tiyesa" of Panevezhskiy Rayon and imeni Yu. Yanonis of Vilkavishskiy Rayon, rectors of the Vil'nyus State University imeni V. Kapsukas and the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute imeni Antanas Sniechkus I. Kubilyus and M. Martinaytis and many other leaders who are characterized by profound party-mindedness, sound erudition and a creative approach to matters, a heightened feeling for what is new and an ability to organize people and lead them forward are widely known.

Personnel questions are constantly at the center of the attention of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms. In the period that has elapsed since the 25th congress the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee has studied and comprehensively examined the state of work with personnel in the ministries of food industry, construction and internal affairs, the republic Gosplan, in Moletskiy, Klaypedskiy, Kapsukskiy and Pasval'skiy rayons and in a number of primary party organizations. The majority of the gorkoms and raykoms is working systematically and purposefully with management personnel.

The activity of the Vil'nyusskiy Gorkom, for example, is typical in this respect. Gorkom and city raykom plenums systematically examine the most important questions of the placement and training of management personnel and of reinforcing the decisive sectors of economic and sociocultural building with capable people. The opinion of the party organization, comments on the worker by his work comrades and whether or not he is a combination of lofty ideological conviction and businesslike efficiency are taken into consideration when he is promoted.

The gorkom and the raykoms aspire to broaden the reserve of cadres for promotion with young workers who have given a good account of themselves and to reinforce primarily the city's party apparatus therewith. A respectful, solicitous attitude toward leader cadres is being combined better with increased exactingness toward them. More effective use is being made of the practice of receiving reports and work accounts and also of talks with the leader workers on questions of their fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU Statutes and their official duties and party assignments. A good system of the training of leader cadres and enhancing their ideological-theoretical level and professional expertise has taken shape in the city party organization.

Positive mention can be made of the Prenayskiy Raykom's work with leader cadres. Insofar as the basis of the rayon's economy is agriculture, the raykom is pursuing a policy of enhancing the level of competence of party cadres in this sphere. Currently all the executives of the raykom apparatus have higher education, and 90 percent of them are national economy specialists. The majority of the kolkhoz and sovkhov party organization secretaries has an agricultural education. The decisive sectors of agricultural production have been reinforced with well-trained workers. Currently all kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhov directors have higher or secondary specialized education. The qualitative composition of middle-tier personnel has improved considerably. And all this is having a positive effect on the results of the rayon's economic activity.

Positive experience of work with cadres has also been accumulated in Kaunas's Leninskiy Raykom, the Alitusskiy Gorkom, the Kayshyadorskiy, Panevezhskiy and Shuodarskiy raykoms and a number of other gorkoms and raykoms.

The primary party organizations are paying a great deal of attention to work with cadres. The procedure of the comprehensive evaluation of the leaders' professional qualities and work which has been formulated and which is in operation in certain party organizations is of interest. This is helping to a considerable extent in the avoidance of mistakes in cadre selection and promotion. The party organizations are devoting much attention to the training and instruction of cadres, including training in the VUZ's and tekhnikum's without time having to be taken off from work. We could cite many positive examples here.

Our party's cadre policy, which is being implemented by the republic organs, has contributed to the more active promotion to leadership of capable

national economy specialists who have given a good account of themselves in labor and public pursuits. Approximately 500 new workers have been promoted to management and executive positions in the last 3 years alone. The absolute majority of the promoted comrades is honorably justifying the trust shown in it and working successfully in the areas of work entrusted to it.

The republic party organization's activity on cadre selection, placement and training as a whole is insuring a rise in the level of the leadership and management of all fields of sociopolitical life and the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the republic's economic and sociocultural development. The results of the 3 years with respect to fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas also testify to this. As is known, in 3 years of the five-year plan the industrial production increase constituted 16.8 percent instead of the planned 15 percent. The manufacture of products marked by the State Sign of Quality increased by a factor of almost 2.5.

A definite growth in the production of agricultural products was achieved in these years. Some 4 quintals more grain was gathered on average per hectare than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Production of meat increased 20 percent, of milk 19 percent and of eggs 40 percent. The quotas for the sale of all the principal types of agricultural product were fulfilled, with the exception of a small indebtedness in sugar beet, livestock and poultry purchases.

Measures to enhance the people's well-being were implemented consistently. Commodity turnover increased 16.6 percent in 3 years of the five-year plan, which was 2.3 points higher than the set target. The population was sold industrial commodities and foodstuffs to the extent of R273 in excess of the plan. Some 110,000 apartments were built from state capital investments and other sources of financing.

The 9-month plan of this year was also fulfilled. Some R79 million of industrial products were sold in excess of the plan. All ministries and departments apart from the ministries of construction and rural construction successfully fulfilled the state quotas.

Despite the present year's difficult weather conditions, the agricultural workers labored well and in organized fashion. The harvest of all agricultural crops was gathered in successfully on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A good foundation was laid for the coming harvest: the winter crops were sown, the underwinter fallow was lifted and seed stocks were laid in to a high agrotechnical standard and within the optimum times. The farms have stocked up comparatively well with succulent and coarse fodder. The national economic plans for sale to the state of potatoes, sugar beet, vegetables and fruit were fulfilled.

However, the indicators of fulfillment of the 9-month plan, which were pretty good overall, also conceal major shortcomings in the work of a number of ministries and departments and associations and enterprises, which is giving rise to serious concern about the quotas for the whole year being met. Some

41 industrial associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for sold output. They fell short in the production of commodity output to the extent of R21.7 million, and fell short to the tune of over R46 million in product supplies in accordance with concluded contracts and orders received. In this period the increase in industrial production amounted to only 3.1 percent instead of 4 percent in accordance with the annual plan. Some 45 industrial enterprises failed to cope with the targets for an increase in labor productivity. The pledge to obtain three-fourths of the increase in the production volume through labor productivity growth is not being fulfilled as a whole.

There was somewhat of a reduction in animal productiveness and milk, livestock and poultry purchases in agriculture compared with last year.

The capital construction program is under great strain. The Ministry of Construction and Rural Construction failed to fulfill the 9-month plan of construction and installation work. A lag was allowed to develop in the installation of such important near-completion projects as the new capacities at the Kedayskiy Chemical and Panevezhskiy Glass plants, the Ignalinskiy Construction Materials Combine and the Klaypedskiy Meat Combine and also of a number of animal husbandry complexes. The majority of ministries and departments and many gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms failed to secure fulfillment of the plan of state and cooperative housing construction.

The reason for this situation is primarily the fact that the management of certain industrial enterprises, construction projects, transportation organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhoses does not yet correspond to the increased requirements, while a proportion of our skilled personnel has proved itself not fully trained to accomplish the qualitatively new tasks. For current conditions demand an in-depth, skilled and scientific approach to matters and high professionalism and responsibility.

In view of this, despite the indisputable achievements in the development of the republic's economy as a whole, certain tasks connected with planning and the technical improvement of production and its increased efficiency are being accomplished unsatisfactorily.

Under modern conditions it is in the accomplishment of these tasks and in accordance with concrete results that the capabilities of our cadres and their political and professional qualities are verified. The correctness of this conclusion can be seen in many examples.

Shyaulyay's "Vayras" Bicycle-Motor Plant has been working extremely unsatisfactorily recently. Engineering and production discipline is low and personnel turnover is great at the plant. Instead of adopting the necessary measures to put matters right, reinforce good conduct and intensify work with the personnel plant director A. Rutkauskas indulged in drunkenness

with certain of the plant's other management workers and essentially demoralized the collective in front of the plant's party organization. The Shyaulyayskiy Gorkom was right to strictly punish Rutkauskas and the other managers along party lines and relieve them of their duties. Today we also have a right to complain about the managers of the Vil'nyus "El'fa" Grinder and Electrical Equipment plant for negligence in their work with the personnel, irresponsible management and the lack of due exactingness toward the management workers, discipline and responsibility for an increase in production efficiency and the fulfillment of plan quotas.

The successful fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas largely depends on the personnel employed in capital construction. There has been a considerable reinforcement of the detachment of specialists, the extent of the construction sites' provision with equipment has increased and a whole number of measures has been adopted for the creation of the essential housing and cultural-social conditions for the workers in recent years in this sector. However, the construction subdivisions of the ministries of construction and rural construction are disrupting plan fulfillment and working at lower than last year's level. As an analysis shows, a principal cause of the situation that has come about is the neglected state of work with the personnel. The boards of these ministries and comrade ministers B. Sheshplaukis and A. Bagdonas are not paying due attention to this important area of work. The ministries and their subdivisions lack an effective personnel promotion reserve. At the same time 22 percent of the engineering-technical personnel changes annually because of turnover in the republic Ministry of Construction system. One out of every three construction administration chiefs and more than half of trust managers have been replaced in the last 3 years. These ministries' leaders' references to a lack of personnel are baseless. They simply do not always know the personnel well, do not train a reserve, work with a restricted circle of people and at times simply move workers who are failing to handle their entrusted jobs from one position to another. It is essential to decisively improve work with management personnel in construction.

There are major shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, whose motor vehicle enterprises have in the current year alone failed to ship approximately 2 million tons of planned freight. This has put a number of sectors of the economy in a difficult position. The ministry leadership failed to take steps in good time to bring the enterprises up to strength with specialists and to retain them.

More examples could be given which show convincingly how lack of enterprise and inefficiency and a disregard for the principles of work with the personnel are costing us dear.

In order to manage, V. I. Lenin emphasized, "it is necessary to be competent and to know all the conditions of production fully and precisely, it is necessary to know the technology of this production at its contemporary height and it is necessary to have a certain scientific education."

Unfortunately, this requirement is not finding the necessary acknowledgment in the personnel work of a number of our ministries and departments. One-fourth of industrial enterprises in the republic is still being managed by people lacking higher specialized training, and a number of plants and factories are headed by practical workers, some of whom have only incomplete secondary education. There are insufficient specialists with higher education among the directors of enterprises producing consumer goods and also in the consumer services and trade system.

The major economic and organizational measures implemented by the CPSU Central Committee and the government have created the necessary conditions for an unswerving upsurge of agriculture. The past years of the five-year plan have shown convincingly the correctness of the policy aimed at the utmost reinforcement of the material-technical base and an increase in the intensiveness of agricultural production and its transition to an industrial footing. The republic's agriculture has taken an appreciable step forward thanks to the unwavering attention of the party, soviet and economic organs. At the same time it is absolutely clear that today, when our potential has increased considerably, much depends on the level of management, expertise and maturity of our agricultural personnel and its attitude toward matters. Unfortunately, there are still poor workers among kolkhoz chairmen and kolkhoz directors. It is for just this reason that a number of farms have been at a standstill for years and have been failing to fulfill the state plans.

It has to be said that the Ministry of Agriculture and other agricultural bodies of the republic are also making a lax study of the lagging farms, failing to analyze their economic indicators in depth, permitting shortcomings in the work with the personnel and unsatisfactorily solving questions of the training and use of specialists. We are lagging behind other fraternal republics in the proportion of specialists with higher education in the positions of farm manager. Zarasayskiy, Anikshchayskiy and Mazheykskiy rayons have particularly few kolkhoz chairmen with such training. At the same time persistence is not being displayed in the promotion of capable young specialists, and young managers with secondary education are not being enlisted in correspondence tuition in the agricultural VUZ's.

Proceeding from the complexity and scale of the tasks confronting the republic in the sphere of further socioeconomic development, we must considerably improve work with management personnel in all sectors of the economy. It is essential to increase exactingness toward the managers of all tiers for the fulfillment of the state plans and socialist pledges and to reinforce the lagging sectors with skilled personnel.

The ministries and departments and party committees must systematically analyze the work of all categories of management personnel and promote in good time people who are knowledgeable and enterprising and who have organizer capabilities. It is necessary to attentively examine the state of affairs concerning the personnel reserve and the training and retraining

of managers and specialists and strive to insure that they all be on a par with current requirements. It is essential to undertake the recertification of management and engineering-technical personnel on a broad scale and to persistently demand thereof creative work in the entrusted sector.

The fulfillment of the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums wholly and completely depends on the organizing and political activity of the party organs. An in-depth knowledge of matters and a capacity for rallying the collectives and enhancing their creativity and initiative is now required of party and soviet cadres more than ever.

The qualitative composition of the party and soviet workers as a whole corresponds to these requirements. The majority of gorkoms and raykoms and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms is working strenuously, enterprising and creatively and has built up considerable experience of work with the cadres.

At the same time there are gaps in the activity of the leading party and soviet cadres of a number of cities and rayons. I would like, as an example, to compare Skuodasskiy and Mazheykskiy rayons. These are neighboring rayons in the third economic group with approximately identical natural conditions. But in Mazheykskiy Rayon the agricultural land is considerably better than in Skuodasskiy Rayon: 40 and 35 economic points respectively. But if we turn to the indicators of agricultural production, we see the reverse proportions in its development levels. For example, the average yield of cereals over 3 years of the five-year plan constituted 23.4 quintals per hectare in Skuodasskiy Rayon and 21.2 quintals in Mazheykskiy Rayon. Last year Skuodasskiy Rayon obtained 158 quintals of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural land, and Mazheykskiy Rayon obtained 143 quintals, and the figures for milk were 495 and 420 quintals respectively. Last year Skuodasskiy Rayon milked an average of 3,351 kilos of milk per cow, but Mazheykskiy Rayon milked 3,027 kilos. And this year also the gap in the indicators of an intensification of agricultural production between these rayons not only is not narrowing but is even increasing in the majority of the most important items. I believe that the main reason for this is the fact that the proper level of management of agriculture is not forthcoming from the Mazheykskiy Raykom, the rayispolkom and the agricultural administration.

And these are not isolated examples. A number of rayons failed to cope with the plans of 3 years of the five-year plan for the production and sale to the state of many agricultural products. The number of lagging industrial enterprises and construction organizations is not being reduced in certain cities.

We are still only slowly solving the problem of reinforcing the body of gorkom and raykom secretaries with communists with engineering-technical and agricultural training. There are still comparatively few workers with higher party-political education among gorkom and raykom secretaries dealing

with questions of ideological work and among propaganda and agitation department chiefs. And one out of every four gorkom and raykom industry-transportation department chiefs does not have higher engineering or economic training.

It is essential to continue to strengthen the body of primary party organization secretaries. More attention must be paid to the selection of released enterprise and sovkhoz party organization secretaries and also of kolkhoz and interkolkhoz construction organization primary party organization secretaries who are deputy chairmen with responsibility for mass-political work. An urgent task is that of sharply raising the educational level of this category of party cadres and of promoting, as a rule, to these positions in the future only people who have higher party-political or specialized training.

The level of education of certain categories of soviet cadres is inadequate. The gorkoms and raykoms, the republic Council of Ministers and the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms must pursue more persistently a policy of reinforcing the personnel of the soviet apparatus and of promoting more boldly to management promising specialists with good training in the sphere of construction and municipal services and in legal questions.

In all its activity the republic party organization relies extensively on the working people's mass organizations. The trade unions, which currently unite over 1.7 million workers, kolkhoz members and employees of the republic, are the most populous of these. Implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the party organs are improving the leadership of the trade unions and displaying concern for an improvement in the selection, placement and training of personnel.

And yet, despite the fact that, as a whole, the trade unions have well trained and skilled personnel, there are still shortcomings and oversights in its selection and placement. The Lithuanian Communist Party gorkoms and raykoms and the republic Council of Trade Unions must fundamentally improve the selection, placement and training of trade union personnel. Sufficiently competent, enterprising and authoritative organizers capable of working with people must be recommended for executive work in the trade unions.

Komsomol leader cadres have always been and remain an object of the republic party organization's constant concern. More specialists of industry, agriculture and the humanities with higher education are now working in the apparatus of the Komsomol organs. This is positively reflected in the level of the Komsomol's entire activity.

The party committees and the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee must adopt measures to lower the age of the Komsomol gorkom and raykom secretaries. We must be oriented toward young specialists here in the future also, persistently continue the work on strengthening the party nucleus in

the Komsomol organizations and enhance the responsibility of the communists selected for the Komsomol organs.

In implementing cadre policy the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms are unswervingly abiding by the instruction of the 25th CPSU Congress concerning the continuity of cadres and are keeping a strict watch to insure the promotion of young, promising workers together with a solicitous attitude toward experienced personnel. An underestimation of personnel of the older generation must not be permitted here, and its experience must be attentively studied and creatively utilized.

The party has always devoted and is now devoting particular attention to the promotion to executive work of the most active and well trained representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry, regarding this as a matter of tremendous political importance. Currently one-fourth of Lithuanian Communist Party gorkom and raykom secretaries and gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and almost one-third of the ministers and departments heads of the republic began their labor activity at a machine tool or in a kolkhoz field. One out of every three directors of an industrial enterprise was also formerly a worker.

And this important area of personnel work must not be slackened in the future. It is necessary to carefully and painstakingly cultivate managers from workers and kolkhoz members by carefully selecting them and sending them to specialized academic institutions for training and familiarizing them with wide-ranging activity in the elective party, soviet and other organs.

Our party attaches fundamental importance to the enlistment of women in active state and social-political activity.

A considerable number of women has been promoted to executive party, soviet and economic work since the 25th CPSU Congress. Currently one out of every three workers of the party apparatus, one out of every five gorkom and raykom secretaries and one out of every four released primary party organization secretaries are women. They head almost one-third of the city, settlement and apilinka ispolkoms. Our women deserve the warmest words of gratitude for their selfless and conscientious labor in various areas of communist building.

And yet the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee believes that work on promoting women to management work is still being performed inadequately. It is the duty of the gorkoms and raykoms, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, ministries and departments and the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee to increase the attention paid to the training of female management personnel, promote women to executive positions more boldly, create the necessary conditions and help them in practical work.

The correct selection and placement of management personnel and the purposeful regulation of its qualitative composition are connected with the creation of a fully-fledged reserve for the promotion of people to management positions.

A number of party committees and ministries and departments has accumulated good experience of work with a personnel reserve. The practice of forming a personnel reserve in the Lithuanian SSR Power and Electrification Main Production Administration merits approval. Regulations have been formulated here in accordance with which a reserve is selected for all scheduled positions and nominations are coordinated with the gorkoms and raykoms. Among these are mainly those of specialists with the highest qualifications, preponderantly communists. Systematic work is performed with the workers listed in the reserve. This is contributing to an improvement in the qualitative composition of the management personnel of the republic's power system.

However, work on the formation of a reserve of executive workers is not yet properly organized everywhere. Serious criticism may be leveled at the ministries of food and meat and dairy industry, where a reserve has been selected for only one-third of department chiefs. Not enough young workers have been included in the reserve, and there is a high proportion of nonparty persons in the Gosplan, Central Statistical Administration, State Committee on Prices and the Lithuanian Republic Gosstandart Administration.

Nor has the selection of a leader cadre reserve yet become an object of constant concern in certain party committees. It only exists in the Zarayskiy, Shakyayskiy and the Mazheykskiy raykoms and in the Klaypedskiy Gorkom for a negligible proportion of scheduled workers. Formalism has not been entirely overcome in the creation of a cadre reserve, and this work is frequently reduced merely to a compilation of lists.

In work to create a fully-fledged management-personnel reserve it is essential to devote more attention to strengthening the body of ministry and department board members, deputy managers and chief specialists of enterprises, organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhoses and Komsomol apparatus workers.

The time has come to formulate and introduce a unified procedure of the creation thereof and work therewith in the gorkoms and raykoms and also for sectors of the republic's economy.

In the scrutiny of the workers and verification of the correctness of personnel selection it is essential to make fuller use of periodic certification thereof.

It is exceptionally important in the selection of personnel to insure its correct combination with respect to nationality. The rearing in each union republic of numerous national cadres who are politically mature and who have high skills is a great gain of the party. The training of national cadres will remain an urgent political task.

At the same time the party organs must take into better consideration in their cadre policy the multinational composition of the republic and each city and rayon, constantly implement the principle of socialist internationalism and be guided by the interests of the constant strengthening of the friendship of the peoples of our motherland.

It is essential in work with leader cadres to enhance the role of the primary party organizations and their elective organs. It is no secret that in some places managers display an aspiration to decide personnel questions in circumvention of the party organizations, and the latter are frequently resigned to this. The gorkoms and raykoms must organize matters such that no worker, for whatever position he has been nominated, be promoted without the participation of the primary party organization. It is essential to systematically study and collate the experience of the party organizations' work with cadres and support their good initiatives in every way.

The report and election campaign is currently underway in the primary party organizations. Reports and elections have already taken place in all party groups and shop party organizations and in the majority of primary party organizations. The communists are exactly evaluating what has been done and outlining plans for the future. At many meetings they are displaying high exactingness toward the leader cadres and raising in principled and party-minded fashion questions of a further increase in the vanguard role of each party member and candidate. The gorkoms and raykoms must insure the efficient and organized completion of the report and election campaign and the timely summation of its results, attentively examine the critical observations and proposals expressed by the communists, take practical steps for their realization and organize the training of the party aktiv, particularly those comrades who have been elected for the first time.

To Improve the Work Style and Methods of Leader Cadres

The 25th CPSU Congress called on all cadres to master a Leninist style of work--a creative style to which subjectivism is alien, a style imbued with a scientific approach to all social phenomena. The activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally serves as a model of a truly Leninist style of work and leadership.

L. I. Brezhnev's works on questions of party building and communist training render us inestimable assistance in interpreting present-day requirements. His books "Malaya zemlya" [The Little Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] and "Tselina" [Virgin Land] have become handbooks for every party worker and every activist.

Fulfilling the instructions of the 25th congress, in recent years the republican party and soviet organs and ministries and departments have begun to introduce more persistently a comprehensive, scientific approach to the accomplishment of urgent tasks, take better account of the social consequences of planned measures and to subordinate their solution to the main problem--fulfillment of the national economic plans and, on this basis, an upsurge in Soviet people's material and cultural living standard.

A manifestation of this approach is the new widespread practice in the formulation of plans of the social development of labor collectives and rayons and cities and the forward planning of the work of party, soviet and economic organs and public organizations. Following the 25th CPSU Congress, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and the ministries and departments formulated measures for implementation of the congress's decisions, which were subsequently supplemented by propositions and recommendations contained in the CPSU Central Committee decrees adopted since the congress. These measures are under constant supervision and are being carried out successfully, in the main.

At the same time, while intensifying the scientific approach in all our work, we must with great persistence cultivate in management personnel the ability to take comprehensive account of concrete conditions and possibilities, see the long term and accomplish urgent tasks comprehensively.

A truly Leninist work style presupposes the correct distribution of functions among the party, soviet and economic organs and the public organizations. Nevertheless, certain party committees are still tolerating instances of the substitution of and petty tutelage over the soviet and economic organizations, by which they diminish their responsibility and deprive themselves, as organs of political leadership, of the possibility of concentrating their efforts on organizing and party-political work.

A Leninist work style entails the high efficiency, organization and good conduct of each worker. Unfortunately, we still have managers who display sluggishness and indifference, which leads to serious shortcomings and also, at times, to disruptions in work. On account of an inability to organize their work rationally certain workers become bogged down in routine chores and spend a large part of their time in offices drawing up various documents. Incidentally, we have been speaking for many years now about the struggle against the excessive piling up of paper, but have not yet achieved any significant breakthrough. The preparation and adoption of a large number of decisions swallows up a considerable proportion of the efforts not only of the party apparatus and the aktiv but also complicates the work of the primary party organizations and managers. It is essential that we adopt measures to reduce the number of decisions and considerably improve their quality and supervision and the verification of fulfillment.

While displaying concern for observance of the Leninist principle of the collective nature of leadership we are at the same time obliged to struggle resolutely against the attempts of certain leaders to provide insurance for themselves on any question by the collective opinion and thereby protect themselves with documents against personal responsibility in the event of a possible disruption. Workers of this style have, as a rule, a passion for a variety of conferences, sessions and excessive coordination, as a result of which they lose alertness and current-basis efficiency in management and cease to think independently and decide questions themselves. This is only the appearance of collectiveness which does not contribute to the development of a creative approach to matters and a feeling of personal initiative. We must constantly be guided by Lenin's injunction that "irresponsibility concealed by references to a collegial approach is the most dangerous evil."

An important feature of a Leninist work style is high party-mindedness, which presupposes the management personnel's profound ideological conviction and capacity and ability to approach all concrete tasks from the viewpoint of the requirements of party policy and of securing all-state interests.

Yet we still have managers who, instead of an active quest for rational paths of the further development of production, attempt to create imaginary well-being by means of deception of the state, exaggerated reports and window-dressing. The Communist Party Central Committee has made and will continue to make a strict, high-minded evaluation of these instances.

The party and state organs are obliged to wage an uncompromising struggle against this evil. Those who write exaggerated reports, window-dressers and those who shut their eyes to them should have strict party and state proceedings instituted against them.

Nor can we adopt an impartial attitude toward such instances of narrow-mindedness as the dishonest acquisition of materials and equipment and the obtaining of additional resources and other privileged concessions by all kinds of circuitous paths to the detriment of others. Certain kolkhoz chairmen of Kedaynskiy Rayon engaged in the acquisition of embezzled materials, for which they received strict party punishments. For the illegal purchase of equipment, graft and bribe-taking V. Kazakyavichyus, former chairman of Radvilishskiy Rayon's "Komunaras" kolkhoz, and Yu. Grigalyunas, former chief engineer of this same rayon's agricultural administration, were expelled from the party and had criminal proceedings brought against them.

Such antisocial actions on the part of management personnel are a consequence of poor education, the absence of day-to-day supervision of their activity and low exactingness on the part of party committees.

Mastering a Leninist work style is a vital and creative process. Its constant improvement with regard for current and long-term tasks is the primary obligation of the collective organs and management personnel of all levels.

Ideological-Political Tempering and Education--A Most Important Component of Work With the Cadres

The republic party organization has accumulated certain positive experience in ideological education of the cadres. The CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political-Education Work" serves as a comprehensive action program in this great and responsible work.

Targeting the party organizations toward insuring the high scientific level and efficiency of educational work, the CPSU Central Committee makes it incumbent upon all of us to organically combine the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the revolutionary practice of the working class and with the historical creativity of the popular masses. A most important task of ideological work was and remains the shaping in all cadres of a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

"Our Lenin Party can only solve the fundamental problems of the development of the economy, social relations, socialist democracy, culture and communist education," Comrade M. A. Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at an all-union conference of ideological workers, "on the basis of their profoundly scientific interpretation."

The republic's party, soviet and economic cadres aspire to master the theory of Marxism-Leninism and its dialectical-materialist method of cognition and are displaying profound interest in study of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the documents of party congresses and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

More than 200,000 communists and nonparty activists are currently receiving instruction in the party education network. An extensive network of theoretical seminars and schools of the aktiv has been set up under the auspices of the gorkoms and raykoms. In the last 5 years alone 2,276 management workers have graduated from the Lithuanian Communist Party's University of Marxism-Leninism. Theoretical and scientific-practical conferences on urgent problems of communist building which are conducted by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms are of considerable assistance to the leader cadres in the study of important theoretical and practical questions.

The majority of the republic's leader cadres participates actively in social and political life and education work directly in the labor collectives. Many of the cadres are propagandists in the political education system. Managers constitute more than one-third of the propagandists in Klaypedskiy, Ionishkskiy, Plungeskiy, Skuodasskiy and Ukmergskiy rayons.

V. Indreyka, director of the Kaimis "Aukliya" Experimental Engineering Plant, skillfully combines administrative-management activity with people's education. He has been a propagandist in the political education system for more than 20 years now, he constantly relies on the collective, finds time

to chat with the workers and listens to their opinions and needs. P. Shulus, director of the Vil'nyus Construction and Finishing Machinery Production Association, A. Dvelis, general director of the Shyauliyay "El'nyas" Leather Footwear Production Association, S. Shamshonkov, chairman of Anikshchayskiy Rayon's "Levanishkyay" Kolchoz, Yu. Balakauskas, director of Klaypedskiy Rayon's "Kretin, ale" Sovkhoz, and others have long been propagandists.

Management workers' speeches to the working people are of great significance. The propagandists, agitators and rapporteurs who have a sound knowledge of the state of affairs in the localities are doing great work for the concretization of general political-propagandist tasks with reference to the conditions of a given collective.

The party committees are adopting measures to intensify oral propaganda and agitation. The groups of rapporteurs and political information workers have been reinforced, and their work is being improved. Managers regularly address the collectives and take an active part in imparting political information to them in the cities of Panevezhis and Shyauliyay and in Ukmergskiy and Utenskiy and certain other cities and rayons. The press, radio and television are performing a great deal of work on propaganda and agitation and education of the personnel.

High political maturity, Bol'shevist high-mindedness and efficiency and personal modesty--these are the qualities which the party inculcates daily and painstakingly in our cadres. And the successes here are indisputable.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings and omissions in the party committees' work on educating leader cadres. We have not yet reached a position where our ideological work is distinguished everywhere by specificity and professionalism and is closely linked with practice. This applies to all levels of ideological-education work. The proportion of management workers among the students of the university attached to the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee does not exceed 18 percent. And the dropout rate is very high, moreover. The party organizations of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Central Statistical Administration and the republic "Litmezhholkhozstroy" Association are not paying due attention to the selection of management personnel for tuition in the University of Marxism-Leninism.

Scrutiny of the work of the schools of the party-economic aktiv testifies that the ideological-theoretical level of the classes therein does not correspond to modern requirements. Questions of CPSU theory and policy are frequently examined superficially. The students of the schools and seminars are still doing insufficient independent work on a study of the works of the classical authors of Marxism-Leninism. Leader cadres are being enlisted in propaganda work absolutely inadequately in a number of party organizations.

Everyone knows that success in any sector is determined by the manager's ability to rally the collective and create a work, businesslike and creative atmosphere. The manager's personal example, his accessibility, modesty and high exactingness toward himself and others and his ability to rely in work on the public organizations play an enormous part here.

The party committees frequently fail to take account of the main point behind the big figures of the extent of tuition and the number of seminars, schools and conferences and various other measures: what, as a result of these measures, is the growth of the cadres' political consciousness and ideological conviction and their ability to consistently implement party policy in practice.

Yet we still have certain leaders who do not supplement their knowledge, have come to a halt in their political and cultural growth and who permit preferential localism, conceit and sometimes the outright violation of party and state discipline even. We have had to dismiss certain management workers of rayon and republic organs for unseemly personal conduct and as having compromised themselves. This year B. Nosakovas, chairman of the republic Food Industry Workers Union Committee, and I. Rogozin, former director of the Ignalinskiy Construction Materials Combine, were given strict party punishments for displaying immodesty and violating party ethics in the celebration of their anniversaries. The causes of such phenomena are to be found in the serious gaps and shortcomings in our educational work.

The gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must persistently inculcate in the cadres lofty moral-political attributes, profound communist conviction and a class approach to an evaluation of the events and phenomena of social life. It is essential to insure that the management workers and all communists step up political vigilance and rebuff with all party-minded respect for principle all manifestations of alien ideology and nationalistic views and the exponents of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

It should be mentioned that the majority of violations of party and state discipline by leader cadres is uncovered by the party, soviet and economic organs. And this is natural. But we are disturbed by the fact that still comparatively many of them are raised in the working people's letters and statements.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee will continue to adopt an attitude of all strictness toward leader cadres who violate party and state discipline and by their unseemly behavior sully the high rank of Soviet leader and to demand of the party committees and primary party organizations a high-minded appraisal of these negative phenomena.

It is essential that we increase the educative significance of party punishment of the cadres. The imposition of a party penalty on a leader should be interpreted as an extraordinary occurrence. Yet instances are still encountered of certain party committees evaluating individual leaders in circumvention of the primary party organization.. It is necessary to

decisively condemn this practice and henceforward not tolerate a disdainful attitude in this matter toward the opinion of the communists.

The cause of the cadres' education is also harmed by a display of unscrupulousness in the dismissal of management workers. Dismissal for failures and incorrect behavior is still frequently accompanied by "flexible" wording like resignation at one's own request or transfer to other work.

An important condition of the successful work and correct education of the cadres is systematic supervision and the verification of fulfillment. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms are doing much to step up supervision of the execution of party and government decisions and also of their own decrees. A definite system of performing this work has now been introduced in all party committees and party organizations. People are acting correctly where they do not reduce all this to a mere statement of the facts but reveal the causes of the shortcomings and omissions, take steps for their elimination on a current basis and increase personal responsibility for disruptions. The party attaches great importance to criticism and self-criticism in the work with cadres. It must be said that in the overwhelming majority of the republic's party organizations criticism and self-criticism are wholly subordinated to the interests of the work, perfection of the forms and methods of management and an improvement in work quality. It is now rarely that we encounter instances of the outright suppression of criticism. However, we have not yet finally succeeded in surmounting the passive attitude of certain management workers toward critical observations. The gorkoms and raykoms must organize matters such that no single material critical observation from below remain unremarked and unrealized.

It is necessary to enhance the professionalism, sharpness, critical approach and self-critical nature of the reports and speeches at plenums, meetings, active gatherings and sessions. It is abnormal when the rapporteurs and speakers most often express criticism in an abstract form and reduce it merely to an enumeration of unsatisfactory indicators and negative features in the work of this collective or other and remain silent about the reasons for these shortcomings and fail to name those specifically to blame for them.

Implementing the instructions of the 15th CPSU Congress, we must continue to develop criticism and self-criticism and strive to insure that all aspects of the workers' activity be appraised objectively and that the existing shortcomings be comprehensively analyzed and removed. It is essential to create everywhere an atmosphere of intolerance of those who gloss over shortcomings and substitute for real work show, ostentation and fuss.

Work with the cadres is not a short-lived campaign. It is a most important integral part of the multifaceted activity of the party, soviet, economic trade union and Komsomol organs. We receive daily assistance and support from the CPSU Central Committee in this work.

We consider it necessary at this plenum to concentrate attention not only on the positive results but also on the shortcomings which exist in the selection, placement and training of leader cadres. This is by no means to belittle the tremendous work of the party organizations and the selfless labor of our remarkable cadres. On the contrary, here lies the strength of our party organization for it is revealing shortcomings in order to eliminate them and advance more rapidly.

Permit me on your behalf to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee that the communists and all working people of Soviet Lithuania will not spare their efforts or energy for the accomplishment of the majestic tasks of communist building.

8850

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BASQUE. PYRENEAN STUDIES IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 23 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by D. Zedginidze under rubric "We Study the Basques": "After the Return of 'Guernica'"]

[Text] Victory

On 24 April 1937, the fascists invaded Guernica--one of the most ancient cities of the Land of the Basques--and wiped it from the face of the earth. In that same year, "Guernica" --one of the most famous paintings of the brilliant painter Picasso--was removed from Spain. This was by decision of the great painter himself, who did not want the Franquistas to get their hands on this painting, which expressed his warm love for the Basque people. As he gazed upon his work, soon to be sent to the United States, Picasso is reputed to have said that "Guernica" would return to the Pyrenees only after the Basques were given justice.

The ancient oak ("Holy Tree") still stands proudly in Guernica, a symbol of freedom, unity, and strength, a gathering place of "Batsarosi" (Basque municipality) and a witness of that silent demonstration.

. . . Recently the Basques achieved their first victory: In October of this year in a referendum on self-government in the Land of the Basques, 91.0 percent of the population voted in favor of self-government. The process of democratization was underway. To this joy another joy was added--after 42 years, Picasso's "Guernica" was brought home from the United States.

Here in Guernica--the restored city which has become the symbol of unity and democracy--the Royal Academy of the Basque Language is holding the First International Congress of Bascologists in autumn of 1980. It will be attended by Soviet scholars Sh. Dzidziguri, I. Tabagua, and Yu. Zylsai'.

At the All-Union Symposium

Last year the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council of the History of World Culture created in Moscow a commission for the integrated study of the cultures of the peoples of the Pyrenean Peninsula. Its purpose is to study the cultures of Spain, Portugal, Catalonia, Galicia, and other countries located on the Pyrenean Peninsula. In the commission, integrated research into Basque culture and history is headed by Georgian SSSR Academy of Sciences Academician Sh. Dzidzigiuri, who is head of the Academy's Basque Language and Culture Society.

The commission's first act was to hold an all-union symposium on the theme: "Basic Problems of the Study of the Cultures of the Peoples of the Pyrenean Peninsula." Along with our country's leading scientists (G. V. Stepanov, D. P. Pritsker, Z. I. Playskin, and others), the symposium was participated in by the well known Soviet Bascologist Yu. V. Zytsar', a member of the Modern Georgian Language Chair of Tbilisi State University. His paper "The Current Status and Basic Problems of the study of the Basque Language and Culture" was highly praised by participants of the symposium. In his final address, USSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member and commission bureau chairman G. Stepanov especially emphasized the profundity of the research and the timeliness of the problems raised by Yu. Zytsar' and his students, candidates of philology N. Sturua and S. Gabunia.

The papers delivered by the Georgian scientists caught the interest of the symposium's honored guest, Spanish Ambassador to the USSR Jose Rodriguez Mellano. In conversation with Yu. Zytsar' he was told about Basque research in Georgia under the supervision of academicians A. Chikobava and Sh. Dzidzigiuri. He wished the Georgian Bascologists success and promised to help them in acquiring scholarly literature.

Information concerning the work of the symposium was published in Spain by Novosti Press Agency. A collection which includes the papers of the Georgian scholars will be published soon.

An Interesting Fact

A school of Basque studies is flourishing in America. To be sure, it does not approach Basque research from the standpoint of the Ibero-Romance languages, but the study of Basque in terms of structure and typology is also interesting and important in and of itself.

In addition to Berkeley, San Diego, Chicago, New York, Nevada, and other universities fruitful work is being done by the Basque Studies Center of the University of Nevada-Reno, headed by W. Douglass. Recently the Georgian Academy of Sciences Basque Language and Culture Society received from there a collection of American Basque studies.

This represents a continuation of scholarly contacts which began several years ago.

At the suggestion of the American scholars, close scholarly contacts will soon be established between them and their Georgian colleagues, and literature will be exchanged.

Lectures in Abkhazia

One more clear proof of the brotherhood, friendship, and historical unity of the Georgians and Abkhazians was a recent lecture cycle dealing with the Basques and Basque-Georgian-Abkhazian linguistic relations. For two weeks, Georgian scholars presented papers before the working people in enterprises and establishments in Sukhumi and Gali. It was a remarkable event arranged by the Znaniye Society to acquaint the workers of Abkhazia with the timeliness and prospects of Basology problems.

Scientific staff member R. Chanturia of the Abkhazian ASSR University is presently taking courses in Tbilisi State University's Chair of Modern Georgian language under the supervision of Yu. Zytser'.

An interesting path of joint research lies ahead.

6854

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

STRICTER ENFORCEMENT NEEDED IN GEORGIAN SPECULATION

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Georgian SSR Deputy Justice Minister A. Abesadze under rubric "Man and the Law": "With Society's Involvement. Speculation is a Socially Dangerous Phenomenon"]

[Text] The CPSU CC's 2 August 1979 decree concerning improvement of efforts to maintain law and order and strengthened efforts against violators of the law imposes on us tasks that are vital to the people and the state. It constitutes a genuine program of action for party, soviet, and administrative organs and society as a whole. Among other vital tasks, this important document emphasizes further stepped-up efforts against speculation.

The decree points out that in this matter as in the struggle against other violations of the law, inadequate use is being made of state and social means of influence and indoctrination. Frequently such efforts lack purposefulness, the integrated approach, and unity of party, state, economy, trade union, and other social organization efforts. This enables speculators to fatten their pockets at the expense of extravagant and gullible people.

Among economic crimes, as is well known, speculation involves the buying and selling of goods or other items for purposes of profit. Underestimating its social harmfulness results in rather grave consequences. First of all, it promotes opportunism and the shaping of a private-ownership mentality in a man's consciousness through enrichment at the expense of others, which easily impels him toward parasitism. Secondly, under conditions of stepped-up efforts against negative phenomena, the danger of speculation grows since, in that in addition to distorting the individual's mental state is fuel for Soviet trading, blocking the exercise of certain civil rights, slowing commodity turnover, and so on.

Thus, beyond this it turns into criminal crime like a whole chain of antisocial phenomena, against which public opinion has not been sufficiently mobilized. It must also be said that although many condemn

this crime in words. Some portion of the population does not consider speculation to be a particularly dangerous crime. This is why the CPSU CC decree exposed the wrongness of such views and declared the struggle against speculation to be one of the most important tasks of the systematic efforts of party, soviet, and law enforcement organs and social organizations.

An analysis of court practice reveals that speculation is rather solidly entrenched in our republic and that in efforts against it maximum use is not yet being made of all the means stipulated by law. Attention is drawn here to the low percentage of speculation cases solved by organs of the militia. Of the number of criminals tried every year in the republic only five or six percent are speculators. Also of some concern is the fact that the relative percentage of women tried for this crime is constantly rising. Moreover, a large proportion of the criminals are between the ages of 25 and 50. Many of the people who have been tried for speculation have made the crime into a kind of profession. This happened, for example, in the case of G. Galustov, a driver, for the republic venereal disease clinic. As far back as 1975 he was tried for speculation and sentenced to 1.5 years incarceration. After his release he turned to the trade of speculation and made his living from it. In July of last year he bought several kilograms of top-quality fish from an unnamed person for 50 rubles and sold them on the same day for 175 rubles. The court sentenced this incorrigible speculator to three years incarceration, to be served in a strict regime colony. The same fate befell G. Solomonov, who had also been sentenced previously for economic crimes. He was regularly dealing in foreign wall decorations.

In practice we encounter cases where investigative or court organs sometimes fail to confiscate speculative items as well as cash and other goods that have been acquired illegally. A stop must be put to such violations immediately.

The central committee's decree requires that we use the precise measures stipulated by law to combat speculation.

Also of great importance for administrative organs is the interpretation of the 13 February 1974 USSR Supreme Court Plenum concerning "The Examination of Cases of Speculation." This interpretation formulates the basic features of the crime and the duties of court organs when reviewing cases of this category. For example, it is not speculation for a person to sell such items if he has acquired them through inheritance or as a gift, but it is a crime to sell items that have been won in a lottery.

The buying and selling of items is classified as speculation only if it is shown that the involved party intended to make a profit through the sale. Therefore, the casual sale or exchange of an item bought for one's personal use does not constitute speculation.

By law, speculation is considered to be a completed crime when even a portion of the purchased items have been sold.

This fact was forgotten by K. Khebrlashvili, a salesperson in Soyuzpechat' Kiosk No 101 in Tbilisi. With premeditated intent he illegally acquired 400 packs of Kolkheta cigarettes and sold them at speculative prices.

In our republic court practice we encountered cases in which the speculative items are purchased in one republic and then sold at a profit in another republic. In such cases, the crime was committed in the republic where it was completed or thwarted. In September of this year, for example, officers of the Gagra MVD took two vehicles coming in from another republic into custody. The drivers were hauling 986 kilograms of pomegranates for speculative purposes.

The militia officers turned their materials over to the Gagra people's court to decide the matter of confiscating the speculative cargo and put a halt to the actions of the guilty persons.

An analysis of court practice reveals that the spread of speculation is fostered not only by a certain shortage of goods but also by gross violations of trading regulations, also by the low quality of domestic goods and unequal distribution from the trade warehouses. Yet the republic's administrative organs do not always make use of the appropriate measures to put a stop to such violations.

For example, the people's court of Tbilisi's Kalininskiy Rayon examined several cases of speculation in carpets. During the examination, attention was drawn to the fact that this crime generally took place in Tbilisi's Lenin Square near the entrance of the Central Department Store. And yet the investigative and court organs for some reason could not determine the source of the speculation in carpets and could determine whether there was any criminal connection between the speculators and the department store's employees.

The same thing can be said about speculators hanging around the Santelbuka Plumbing Supplies Store on Tbilisi's Vazha-Pshavela Prospekt, who are selling steel worth only a few kopecks at exorbitant prices.

The struggle against speculation is also hampered by the fact that officials of some enterprises and establishments are ignoring the fact that speculators are bringing goods into their building and selling them. These are the people who are directly addressed in the Central Committee's demand to the effect that enterprise, construction project, and institution officials, party and komsomol organization secretaries, and trade union committee officials bear personal responsibility for any intentional action by individual members of the collective and for

failure to respond promptly and directly to complaints and information. The decree states that those who are apathetic or negligent in such matters are to be held strictly accountable.

However, speculation (even when the customer has passed on (except for goods that were bought for speculation) are not subject to confiscation.

Confiscation is, however, required in the case of vehicles, motorcycles, and other means of transport which were used in the commission of a crime.

It is necessary to emphasize this point because sometimes, despite the law, the investigative organs do not take the appropriate measures to additionally turn confiscated goods over to the court. The courts, in turn, often fail to limit to such violations. As a result, goods confiscated from the speculators never reach the actual customer. Recently, for example, the people's court of Tbilisi's Pervomayskiy Rayon tried A. Kajomayev for speculation. The rayon militia's investigative organ failed to turn even the speculative goods--18 sets of women's sportswear jackets--to the court along with the case, and even after the sentence was handed down the goods were not sold in accordance with regulations.

The central committee directly requires further strengthening of the militia's efforts against the theft of socialist property; so far, the militia's efforts against speculation lack toughness and purposefulness.

This circumstance requires radical improvement of the courts' criminal investigation efforts and more toughness and integrity on the part of the procurator's supervision. The GCP CC is focusing considerable attention on this.

Suppression efforts against speculation also place on the agenda radical transformation of the work of the militia section inspectors; preventive efforts must also be stepped up in those districts.

In addition to recommending the correct system of punishment for speculation, the central committee's decree also requires that prokuratura and justice organs promote the instructional functions of court trials and conduct the trials in a well-organized manner. The administrative bodies also have duties with regard to the legal indoctrination of the working people. In the case of court organs, we still encounter instances of formalism and ineffectuality toward such matters, and it is one of the main tasks of the republic's Ministry of Justice to put a stop to this.

The CPSU CC's important decree "Strengthening Law Enforcement and Stepping Up Efforts Against Violations of the Law" constitutes a specific program of day-to-day and long-range action for party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs. It decisively increases the responsibility of administrative organ cadres with regard to this matter and ensures strict enforcement of socialist legality in our work.

6854

CSO: 1810

REGIONAL

FUEL, POWER SUPPLIES IN GEORGIA CAUSE CONCERN

Electricity Conservation Measures Needed

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by Sh. Kvashvadze, chief engineer of Energosbyt, Georgian Main Power Administration, under rubric "Conservation--Management Discipline": "The Overall Picture and the Particularities"]

[Text] To ensure precise, uninterrupted supply of fuel, electricity, and heat to the national economy and the population during the difficult winter period and to make rational use of energy resources--these are the tasks facing the republic's power engineering workers today. The November CPSU CC Plenum focused substantial attention on this problem. Such an approach must be made the cornerstone of all management activity not only in enterprises and organizations making up Gruzglavenergo [Main Georgian Power Administration] but also all other ministries and departments.

It is easy to see why such attention was focused on this problem: Too many losses result from every instance of interruption in energy supplies--last winter demonstrated this with utmost clarity. But we are focusing attention on something else: Energy resources are not unlimited, so they must be utilized thriftily. Our executives already have a certain amount of experience in this regard. There are many collectives in the republic which annually save tens and hundreds of thousands of kilowatt hours of electricity and large amounts of other energy resources. These include the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant, the Tbilisi Knitwear Production Association, the Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov, and the Tbilisi subway. And in the republic as a whole, more and more attention is being focused on strict compliance with norms of energy consumption and the use specifications. Socialist competition is spreading for electricity and fuel conservation. These efforts are yielding excellent results. In the first half of this year Georgia's industry conserved 88 million kilowatt hours of electricity and 100,000 gigacalories of standard fuel.

This is the overall picture. An analysis of the particulars, however, has shown that some ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations are still consuming too much electricity. They have not accommodated themselves to quotas and norms of electricity consumption. During that same period, about 200 of our enterprises subordinate to 39 ministries and departments consumed above-quota amounts of no more and no less than 5.8 million kilowatt hours of electricity.

We have not confined ourselves to merely recording violations in energy utilization. We have attempted to categorize mistakes and oversights leading to serious losses of energy resources. It has been necessary to pinpoint the "critical factors" and bring them to the attention of executives. We have had to define precisely the main thrust of efforts to impose strict order in compliance with norms.

Let's start from the beginning. One of the key conditions in successful efforts to conserve energy resources is the introduction of scientifically substantiated norms of consumption on the production of each type of product. Nobody today needs to be convinced of the correctness of this approach. But it is necessary to remind them, because in many places people are not focusing the necessary attention on the matter. In many of our enterprises the present system of monitoring electricity consumption does not guarantee efficient control over compliance with stipulated norms. We frequently encounter a situation in which there are energy resource consumption norms in the enterprise as a whole, yet on the production shop and section levels there is complete ignorance as to how much electricity should be used to produce a particular item. And there is another extremely widespread shortcoming--frequently the specific norms themselves are inflated, and an enterprise which is actually wasting considerable energy will smugly report on its conservation successes. It may be that a particular collective benefits from this imaginary conservation, but every success must be matched against the interests of the state. And the state does not need this kind of paraded figures. One would think this is a simple truth, yet people need to be reminded.

Recently the republic's Energy Inspectorate made a thorough analysis of energy consumption in the industrial enterprises. It was found that although today most of the enterprises are covered by electricity consumption norms many of them are violating regulations in the planning of energy consumption per production output. The periodicity of review of energy consumption norms also leaves much to be desired, as well as the level of economic incentives for collectives of enterprises and organizations of the republic to achieve the best results in making rational use of electricity. The workers of Energosbyt have issued a number of recommendations and suggestions in this regard, yet many of our executives for some reason are in no hurry to apply them. Yet our recommendations point to specific reserves which will make it possible to "put to work" or prevent losses of more than one million kilowatt hours of electricity and more than 80,000 gigacalories of heat. In most cases, taking

this step requires practically no material outlays. All it takes is better organization, higher responsibility, more exactingness with regard to this vital effort. Yet it is these qualities that are in short supply at such major enterprises as the Shorapani Elektroelement Plant (which in just the first six months of this year overconsumed hundreds of thousands of kilowatt hours), the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, the Bzyb' Woodworking Combine, the Tbilisi Bread Products Combine, and so on. Energosbyt inspectors have repeatedly drawn to the attention of enterprise officials the necessity of undertaking decisive steps in the matter of energy use, yet no specific steps have been undertaken. This attitude toward energy consumption must be broken. ". . . However rapidly we develop power," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November CPSU CC Plenum, "heat and energy conservation will continue to be a matter vital to the state." To be guided in everyday efforts by this directive is the duty and direct responsibility of every official.

And another point. The experience of past years has shown that many of the republic's enterprises, construction organizations, and agricultural enterprises are using electric heaters to heat facilities. This might seem to be a trivial, petty matter--after all, what's one electric heater compared with a modern machine tool using huge amounts of electricity every day? Well, our service has some strong figures regarding this. However, we do not wish to overload this article with statistics. We will merely say that the operation of these "innocent" electric heaters during peak hours substantially increases the strain on the republic's power system. Yet the people in many of our plants, construction projects, and farms blithely omit these from their calculations. After all, what could be easier: You just plug in a big heater and all your heating problems are solved, no need to break your neck installing a conventional steam heat system, which requires constant maintenance. But this is too high a price to pay for elementary mismanagement, for the inability to impose order in production. There is hope, by the way, that in the forthcoming cold season Energosbyt inspectors will encounter fewer such instances. They have been given strict directives to focus special attention on the use of electric heaters and, when they encounter such instances, to impose fines on the responsible parties for wasteful consumption of energy.

Winter is at hand. What will it be like? Mild? Severe? Only the weather forecasters can answer. One thing, however, is certain: The forthcoming winter season will be difficult. And to avoid repetition of last winter's situation, when enterprises experienced difficulties in electricity supply, we must take specific measures now to impose order in energy management.

THE 1960 PARTY CONGRESS IN BAKU

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From 1977, efforts pushed for reduced losses, seeking out and making use of reserves, and conserving fuel and energy are constantly at the focus of attention of the oil industry participants, and Soviet and foreign visitors. Daily efforts are yielding results. According to the Central Statistical Bureau information, in the first nine months of this year the Republic consumed 11,987 tons of boiler and furnace fuel in terms of standard fuel, 101,800 gigawatt-hours of heat, and 102.8 million kilowatt-hours of electricity.

While noting these figures, participants said, we must at the same time take account of the small possibility of sharply improving our efforts with regard to the main energy balance.

The official reports also emphasize expressed at the CPSU CC conference with regard to improving the efficiency of enterprises and organizations of the fuel industry and the daily supervision of production apply completely to the industry of the Republic's enterprises.

At the CPSU CC meeting, one of the issues addressed is "Energy" Production Association, which is lagging behind all-around indicators. Rates of mining output are low, because of the slow pace of construction, production facilities that have gone out of operation are not being replaced fast enough and new ones are not being put into operation. Maintenance and repair work, energy services are not performing satisfactorily, there are too many accidents and the workers concern for people.

It is not completely correct to back up statement that there are a number of problems requiring urgent attention. The quality of working operations is not up to today's requirements. There have been cases of explosively and fatal mineral tailings when not being utilized. Another cause for concern is the slow pace of training and transporting ever-increasing volumes of personnel working in mines as new ones go into operation in the rank park of the coal industry of the Republic, the distribution of which is among the best in the country.

Proposed on 10 April 1980 to be completed with the Krasnyi Dvinsk, Dniepr, and Ploshchinsk Metallurgy Plant, which make equipment and parts for the oil industry.

Participants also discussed the fact in the first half of 1980 that the republic had accumulated all inventory funds with respect to the main types of equipment, yet the situation sharply deteriorated in November. The oil industry of Olegostanovskoye (Olegovsk-Main Administration) and the funds and sale of Petroleum Products will have to be reorganized and all efforts in handling problems of supplying the oil industry with oil products. Much also depends on fuel and maintenance equipment, the oil companies are responsible for ensuring uninterrupted operation of fuel.

Participants stressed the fact that uninterrupted supplies of fuel for the republic's economy and population will require not only successful completion of production plans but also strict compliance with labor planning discipline in the utilization of fuel and energy. All ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations must review efforts with respect to conserving and making rational use of fuel as one of their most important tasks.

Meanwhile, in efforts to conserve fuel and energy resources, the republic is not making full use of its possibilities. Some ministries, departments, industrial, construction, and transport enterprises, kollektives and workhouses, and communal-service establishments are not taking the necessary steps to impose strict order in the use of fuel and energy resources; they are permitting inefficient consumption and failing to comply with stipulated norms and quotas in the consumption of fuel, heat, and electricity.

Of special concern is the poor state of fuel and energy resource monitoring.

Participants also noted that the economy and the republic's energy balance are seriously affected by electricity losses in the Gruzgasprom network. There are still major shortcomings in the consumption of fuel, energy, and lubricating materials in the kollektives, departments of the Georgian Sukhbatkolkhoz, and automotive transport enterprises.

In spite of the fact that in the republic as a whole targets with respect to conserving energy resources have been met, some enterprises and organizations are still consuming too much. The situation is especially unsatisfactory at the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Food Industry, and Kollektiv Transport.

Meeting participants stressed that the activities of a number of enterprises and organizations are still in need of strengthening the importance of fulfilling all of the Kolkhoz Fuel Consumption Norms if uninterrupted supplies.

The problem of conservation of energy resources is an especially urgent one in the republic.

In addition to losses of fuel and energy in industrial enterprises, much more considerable losses there are still many small-scale, low-efficiency energy facilities in the republic that are not equipped with instruments for automatic regulation of burning processes. This results in 5 to 10 percent overconsumption of fuel. Another big conservation reserve is the rational utilization of all other energy resources.

Special attention must be given to the heating and the cooling of heat consumers in the republic. The heat losses in the heating and cooling

TAKING ACCOUNT of last winter's losses, much has been done to ensure uninterrupted fuel supplies in the republic. But commissions must also strictly comply with fuel quotas and take timely steps to replace stocks of reserve fuel.

Considering the general strained state of the republic's fuel and energy balance, the use of alternative types of energy could do a great deal to improve industrial, agricultural, and communal heating in certain rayons of the republic, including mountainous areas that lack their own fuel resources. Particulars in the meeting discussed the use of geothermal energy in the republic's economy, as well as solar energy for heating purposes.

The republic's alternative energy must be enlisted more broadly in resolving problems of utilizing secondary energy resources as well as popularizing its use among some of them with other types.

The meeting focused considerable attention on the development of water power. It was noted that our republic is extraordinarily endowed with water power resources. Considering this, one of our most vital tasks is to develop water power resources as quickly and completely as possible. It was noted, however, that any one-sided orientation or preference toward water power could not fully resolve all problems of providing a reliable supply of electricity to the economy. Unquestionably, however, problems of developing the republic's energy base require urgent handling.

It was stressed continuously to focus unflagging attention on the overall development and conservation of fuel and energy resources, to seek out and utilize petroleum resources, and to enlist party and Komsomol members and all the working people of the republic in this vital matter. For this reason, finding ways to conserve fuel and energy and use them rationally remains an urgent task in all links of the national economy. All efforts to resolve energy problems must go on every day.

Obkoms, zorkoms, and raykoms are urged to step up mass-political and organizational efforts among the collectives of enterprises and organizations, especially those in the fuel sector, and to impose higher demands on economic indicators. These problems must always be at the focus of attention of the obkoms, zorkoms, and raykoms. It is necessary to improve the quality of jobs done. One of the most important tasks of the obkoms, zorkoms, and raykoms is to retain cadres in the fuel production organizations, especially the coal industry. In resolving this task, one vital factor is that of further improving working and living conditions for workers in the fuel industry.

The meeting discussed the need for television and radio-broadcast broadly publicizing problems of economy and efficient utilization of fuel and energy resources and progress in socialist competition; they must generalize and

popularize our most important and produce regular thematic broadcasts. Newspapers and literary magazines publish articles and letters under special headings, also speeches by production leaders and innovators, engineers, technicians, and agriculture pioneering efforts to resolve this problem.

Problems of conservation must occupy a special place in the system of upgrading cadre qualifications, in the system of political and economic education; they must be taken account of in mentorship practice and mass political work among the population.

Participants in the conference expressed confidence that party and economic officials would respond positively to the directives of the CPSU and Comrade L. S. Brezhnev personally with regard to fuel and energy problems and do everything necessary to successfully complete the plans and targets of 1979 and the five-year plan as a whole, providing a worthy greeting for the 10th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

Edw.

July 1980

REGIONAL

QUALITY OF COLLEGE-TRAINED SPECIALISTS DEPLORED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 21 Nov 70 p 1

[Editorial: "The Specialist"]

[Text.] Cadre policies have always been, are now, and will always be at the center of all endeavors of our Leninist Communist Party, because cadres decide everything. The cadre problem has never stood at as high a level as now, in the seventh decade of the Great October Socialist Revolution, when the Soviet people are laboring diligently and striving to carry out the grand programs of the 10th Five-Year Plan on their way toward the 20th CPSU Congress and the 110th anniversary of the birth of Great Lenin, on the threshold of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Completely logical and dictated by life itself was the matter discussed at the recent 17th Plenum of the GCP CC: "The Republic Party Organization's Tasks in the Matter of Improving Cadre Training, Assignment, and Indoctination in Accordance with the Prospects of Further Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR." The discussion and examination of the cadre problem on this scale became possible only as a result of the diligent and purposeful efforts made in the past seven years by the republic's party organization to root out the shortcomings noted in the CPSU CC's decree concerning the Tbilisi Gorkom. This is why the question of work with cadres in the republic's organization was dealt with so profoundly, comprehensively, and extensively.

Cadre policies have always been based on the instruction, indoctrination, and training of future specialists, future cadres. Naturally, the systematic appointment and placement of already-trained cadres is of great importance. Specialist training and indoctrination, of course, is not confined to the higher and secondary specialized schools alone--the process proceeds on a large scale within the national economy establishments. Here the graduates are called upon to utilize their knowledge. In such a vital state document as the CPSU CC's and USSR Supreme Soviet's decree "Further Development of Higher Education and Improvement of the Quality of Specialist Training," the party has set forth the tasks of

training not only professionals who have thoroughly mastered their special knowledge but also individuals who will consciously and faithfully serve the cause of the building of communism, completely and fully support the communist line, and actively implement it in their practical work. We are duty-bound to carry out this programmatic mission.

Communist Inductration of Soviet Students on the Level of the Requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress!—this is the task worked out for us by the GCP IV. It is one of the most important conditions for resolving the cadre problem and for this reason concern for student youth and young people must become the common cause of all the people.

Unfortunately, our higher schools are not yet meeting the requirements set before them by the GCP CC's 13th Plenum (1972) and the 25th GCP Congress. In terms of their theoretical, professional, and political training, many young specialists are not up to the standards required by life; they are not helping to resolve vital scientific-technical problems and tasks of scientific organization and administration of production. Some graduates of higher schools are not properly prepared for life.

At the 17th GCP CC Plenum, Comrade I. Suvorinidze emphasized: "It must be said that the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and other departments which have higher educational establishments and technicals, are not transforming their work fast enough. They are not studying thoroughly enough the processes going on in the higher educational establishments and secondary specialized schools; they are not implementing specific measures to radically improve the entire process of education and inductration."

Inductrate the Cadres, Trupper the Middle-Link Specialists!—this was the big topic of discussion at ASEPNETI's round table held on 28 June of this year, an extensive account of which was printed in the 1 July issue of this newspaper.

No response, not a single word from the heard! Yet the issues and problems that were raised are very disturbing and painful ones. Look to the newspapers!—we see all the current problems raised, but not a single ministry or department, not a single link bearing responsibility for the situation in the country, has responded in the newspaper. In fact, the matter of the inductration, inductration, and training of specialists for the country's specialized education, their proper utilization, with proposals for increasing them, remains unresolved in the republic. The entire national base of many economic enterprises is a duplicate of this. Remember, the national economy is waiting continuously for the 11-12% from these specialists. Yet a large number of national economic organizations themselves are at fault in the matter of the quality, quantity and composition of middle-link specialists.

The GCP CC's 17th Plenum severely criticized the current state of the appointment and placement of young specialists and noted that this is a cause for serious alarm. For example, out of 17,500 persons graduating from schools in the republic's higher and secondary specialized education system in the past three years, 15,200 were appointed. But only 12,500 went to work. Of 11,000 agricultural specialists who graduated from higher and secondary specialized schools in 1975-1977, only 3,400 took local jobs--despite the fact that many of the republic's areas are experiencing an acute shortage of agricultural specialists. The editors have received reports that hundreds of young college graduates are not working where they were assigned. Oh, the promises they must have made: "Just give us a higher education and a specialty and we will work diligently where we are assigned." In many cases, specialists are not employed in their proper specialty, and their places are occupied by nonspecialists. This is disturbing. It is a sign that the ideological-political indoctrination and citizenship training of young people in the higher and secondary specialized schools are at a low level.

The instruction, indoctrination, and training of young specialists constitute a task that is of vital importance to the state, and it must be implemented in the way stipulated in the decisions of the 17th GCP CC Plenum and other relevant party and state documents.

The Specialist is the precious cadre of the national economy, an active builder of communism. He must be indoctrinated and trained for life.

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REGIONAL

NEWLY CREATED SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH: LABORATORY STUDIES EFFECTIVENESS OF TV

TRIALAI KOMUNISTE in December 17, No. 74 p. 4

[Article by Dr. TRALAIKOVSKI under subject: "Thoughts on Front of the Television Screen" "The World in Our Home"]

TEXT: A Bulgarian scientist has stated, we have only just used the television, we have not understood it.

How right! It seems a miracle, amazing to behold: Nothing is far away any more.

The old folk would "nine mountains away" used to mean something that was out of reach of the eye or the ear. Now, however, what is nine mountains or even more--what is the sky or the earth below, you can see everything in your own home, at your fireside. ... Fairy tales are a reality.

And this is only the beginning. Soon television will be world-wide. The screen will be an altar, with two-way communication in color. You will be able to talk back to the machine, and who knows what else. It is difficult to picture what television will be like tomorrow.

But one now tells us, instead of television as a technical phenomenon, what will television be like tomorrow as a communicator, a weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the creation and shaping of public opinion?

Here we should remind us then that we stated 1944 ago:

And that we, Dr. TRALAIKOVSKI, in 1944, also discovered the importance of television in contemporary society and the struggle between classes. What I have said in this article, therefore will inevitably lead to the future of the Communist Party.

This means that today the outcome of the class struggle is known to the ideologues of both worlds.

At the present stage, the confrontation of the classes and systems is extremely complicated. For this reason, bourgeois ideology has worked out a whole complex of systems to disguise the struggle, a great many new techniques and methods.

Bourgeois ideology is seeking scientific foundations--or, more accurately, is looking to science to find ways and means to preserve and prolong its existence.

The efforts of the "brain trust" of the bourgeoisie are devoted wholly to theories reflecting the "merger" of the classes and the "common interests."

Today, when the coexistence of systems constitutes one form of the class struggle, the complex interaction between "incompatibility" and "coexistence" doubly complicates the task of presenting a realistic picture of the confrontation between social formations and classes.

Television plays an especially vital role in such a complicated, event-packed era. Let us keep in mind that today no lock or gate can keep television out.

What has happened, what is the special hallmark of this television volcano?

It is the new relationship between the viewer and the viewed--a new, "solitary" viewer has come into being. Before, "viewer" always implied an audience, people assembled together. Now, the simultaneous "multi-copying" of things viewed has isolated the viewer. . . and, just like water lines and electricity, people now have "their own" movies, theater, public events, and sports contests. . . In short, by "bringing the show into the home" we are getting an entirely different effect!

Now, by means of television, the door to every home is open. Anyone in the world who has something to say can come in "without knocking" and talk to us!

And another thing: Just about all of us know at least one or two people who used to smoke and have stopped. But I doubt that anyone knows someone who used to watch television and has stopped! It is said that turning the television on or off is up to us; this is an illusion. Turning it on may be up to us, but turning it off is almost impossible!

The French say that we can by means of television prove that snow is black. The question is, what does this cost us?!

Therefore, it behooves us to show caution, restraint, and wisdom.

In the whole system of propaganda efforts, television has no equal, no one can compete with it. The Vatican tried to fight it for a while, but it soon learned what kind of power it was dealing with. It decided it had better go along, and soon found a separate god for it--Clara. Now there is a television set in every room of the Vatican, and people passing by are shown on the screen.

Recently, all Europe watched with great interest as the Pope of Rome celebrated mass in Oswiecim. Polish journalists told me that the new Pope was so relaxed and at ease in front of the television cameras that any television star would envy him.

The Vremya television news broadcasts bring 200 million people together all at once at the same time. The news show is so much a part of our daily life that you often hear such statements as "It's early, Vremya hasn't started yet," or "When was that, before or after Vremya. . ." or, "I can't sleep until after Vremya," and so on.

Everyone watches television, but tastes differ. There may be a thousand different opinions, but the result is the same--everyone needs television, and it must, therefore, be considered of common concern to all the people.

To the credit of our Georgian television it must be said that recently the creative collective has turned toward the viewer, has studied public opinion and created a scientific center and broadcasting cycles, thus strengthening the bridge between the viewer and the collective.

As far back as 1972, Prof E. Prokhorov wrote in the journal TELEVIDENIYE I RADIO: "The journalist's work is not defined by what the television or radio broadcast or newspaper contains but by how this material accomplishes the desired result, how it hits the target, how it achieves the planned effect." But to measure this "planned effect" it is necessary to take an accurate pulse of public opinion, to know the public's orientation and attitude toward facts. . . . It is high time that sociologists and psychologists took part in television activities, just as pilots are involved in fleet operations and meteorologists are involved in agriculture.

The main purpose of the newly-created laboratory for the sociological study of the effectiveness of the press, radio, and television within the Tbilisi State University's Journalism Department is to provide a continuous picture of the communication process, of the changing sinusoidal curve of interrelationships between the viewer and television, between newspapers and readers. It must determine what the viewers need,

what the public wants, what we are saying, why we are saying it, how we should say it, and what this will yield.

These "whats," "whys," and "hows" are determined by professionalism. All of the above relates precisely to professionalism. To what extent are we journalists doing the job our ideology has assigned to us. . .

Anyone who watched carefully the foreign film about the New York Cosmos soccer team, on which Pele plays, understood that this film was not made to show Pele or how American soccer is growing in popularity, but to show the American president playing soccer with the black-skinned Pele. It was one more item from the card file of American propaganda purporting to show the good feelings of blacks under the banner of American "democracy."

The idea was clear and professionally presented, even though stated in a roundabout matter!

Once the journal AMERIKA printed a photo showing the mayor of Washington D.C., whose name is Washington, chatting with Joe Frazier. The point was that both men--the mayor and the boxer--are black. Try and fight this kind of "clever blackmail" with simple, naive photojournalism, however just and correct it is!

Professionalism requires thinking, talent, party-mindedness, and wit.

I have an older friend who addressed beginning journalists as follows: The profession of journalist is primarily a party endeavor; the journalist is a party worker, not a literary man.

This phrase is not stated at random. Frequently in conversation with those who have enrolled in the journalism department they answer the question as to why they chose this field by saying: "I love literature," or "I write poetry." But you can love literature, write poetry, and still be as far from journalism as the sun is from the earth.

In the days when criticism was viewed with suspicion, some officials regarded journalism, as a profession, with scorn or even outright hostility. Not even yearly receptions [priyemy] were held. Soon, however, the times dictated the necessity of training journalism cadres as a priority matter.

On 17 June 1972 the GCP CC passed the decree "Improving the Training and Retraining of Journalism Cadres."

The creation of the journalism department is the direct result of this. But now that the "candle and incense," as they say, are aloft, departments have been opened up, allocations are underway, chairs have been

set up, and laboratories to study press, radio and television effectiveness and motion pictures have been created, when real foundations have been laid to create a group to study the creative psychology of journalists, there is still one small matter that remains unresolved, one which was defined precisely and clearly long ago.

Just recently Georgian State Television and Radio Committee Chairman N. Popkhadze wrote a letter to university rector Prof D. Chkhikvishvili, stating: "Separate groups must be set up in the daytime and evening divisions of the journalism department to study television and radio." And for his part he promised every kind of aid in the indoctrination of future television and radio workers.

Two or three years ago, Georgian Television and the Journalists' Union negotiated together and came up with a document stating that specialization is vital and essential in the journalism education system. Namely, today our university is training only newspaper personnel; it must also start training television and radio specialists and add 10 to the number of students accepted!

This essential matter needs no argument. All it takes is to read once more the recent CPSU CC and Council of Ministers decree "Further Development of Higher Education and Improvement of the Quality of Specialist Training."

The only thing is, sometime, at some point, we stopped talking about this, and for no reason at all!

Today our television and radio are not getting enough specialists equipped with a knowledge of general journalism. More crystallization of the professions is needed. . .

Television is accomplishing big missions. Our little "home screen" is a gigantic phenomenon of the century. The great French director Rene Clair says that "new things require new men."

Be that as it may, these "new men" need their own way and their own school. . . We have now created every necessary condition for this, and the matter does not present any special difficulties.

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REGIONAL

ON VESTIGES OF MUSLIM RELIGION IN RURAL UZBEKISTAN

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 9, 1979 pp 16-17

[Letter to the editor by L. Musavelyan: "Scrutinize the facts more closely"]

[Text] Dear Editor! I have been working in a rural school for 14 years, teaching Uzbek children, the last 11 years in School No 4, Andizhanskiy Rayon. Many of my pupils have religious believers in their family -- grandfather, grandmother, uncle or aunt, and sometimes parents as well. There are still many vestiges of the Muslim religion in village life. This is quite clearly apparent in the children's behavior in various situations and in their reactions to certain events and natural phenomena. I am well aware that we rural teachers have a great responsibility. Shall we help the children stand up to the influence of religion, shall we teach them to do this, or shall we leave free the paths along which this ideology enters the minds of these children, shaping their psychology and consciousness? The fate of religion depends on this, and it is not a matter of indifference to us.

There exist various forms and methods of scientific-atheistic propaganda in the school: lectures, atheist evenings, special lessons, etc. They have proven effective; everything depends on the teacher. But the teacher and indoctrinator is presented a great many other opportunities to plant "atheist seeds" in the schoolchild's heart; one need merely utilize appropriate moments. They cannot be seen in advance, but one must be ready for them, so that everything seems natural and appropriate. And one should never forget that toward religion, toward people's beliefs, "a cautious attitude is particularly essential in the eastern republics." This instruction by the party retains its significance today as well. We know the historical reasons for this. Your magazine is extremely helpful to me in my work. I like the fact that you treat the feelings of religious believers attentively and tactfully. It is my firm belief that without this, no atheist propaganda whatsoever would be possible. I should like to see more frequently in your magazine concrete recommendations and articles on work methods. I believe that others would also find it useful.

Perhaps something from my personal experience will be of use to my colleagues. I shall relate several typical incidents. Judge for yourselves

how successful my methods were and how correct my response was in these situations. The advice of outstanding educator V. A. Sukhomlinskiy, for whom I have high esteem, has helped me find the right answer in many instances.

"I often endeavored," stated V. A. Sukhomlinskiy, "to keep the class in a state of debate.... An adolescent studies conflicts with interest and makes up his own mind. He is not an impartial 'assimilator of knowledge,' but a fighter. I saw my indoctrinational task in scrutinizing the facts closely -- this is the essence of a problem situation. The fact of a problem emotionally enriches the thought process: the deep-lying linking of facts is not a matter of indifference to the adolescent."

Rain

One day the children seemed distracted and inattentive in class, different from usual. They kept looking out the windows; the sky was becoming increasingly darker as the clouds lowered. Suddenly it became quite dark and it started raining hard. The children ran out of the classroom, one of them shouting: "It's going to flood!"

"Who told you that?" I inquired.

"It is the doing of Allah. It has happened in the past," replied one of the children, shivering from fright.

There had indeed been bad floods in years past, which the children remembered. And they had heard religious believers explaining that this phenomenon was of course the will of Allah.

"Wait a minute, children! Haven't you been told at home that there won't be any more flood, because of the bypass canal they built in this area?"

I explained to the children why the bypass canal protects the area from floods and that it was built by engineers, experts who know how to combat the elements.

The children listened attentively, calmed down, and returned to their places. Their faces were pensive. I do not know what role they thought Allah played in building the bypass canal, but fear of a supernatural force, which had driven my pupils from the classroom, was disappearing from their eyes. The lesson came to an end, and the rain stopped.

The Caliph and the Library

I had joyfully noted that the children were showing the first signs of affection for books. In addition to textbooks they had begun buying fiction, would ask me to read something to them, and showed a desire to discuss what they had read.

Once I asked: "What would you do if you found a big pile of books without an owner, an entire discarded library?"

"We would take every single one!"

"But Caliph Omar would do differently." And I related the legend about the conquered city, in which the Caliph was asked: "What shall we do with the books we have found? Should we divide them up together with the other booty among the true believers?" Omar replied: "If these books say what is in the Koran, they are useless. If they say anything else, they are harmful. Therefore in either case they must be burned." And he forbade any of the books to be taken.

Thus mankind was deprived of the great library of Alexandria.

The pupils condemned the conqueror's reply but were surprised that such a thing could happen. In their opinion the value of books in man's life is so obvious that prohibiting them is out of the question.

"But don't you know that the Muslim religion prohibited a great many things? Listen to what Mirza Fatali Akhundov wrote, an Azerbaijani scholar of the last century: 'The Mullahs in the mosques would preach: 'Do not play musical instruments -- it is a sin; do not listen to music -- it is a sin; do not study music -- it is a sin; do not put on theatrical performances -- it is a sin; do not watch dancing -- it is a sin; do not listen to singing -- it is a sin; do not draw portraits -- it is a sin....' You see how many sins are committed by he who loves art, music, and the theater....'"

After class a boy came up to me and asked the title of the book which I had been reading to them. I gave him "Three Letters from Indian Prince Kemal-Ud-Dovle...." I was pleased that the children were interested in books and that they felt sincerely sorry about the library of Alexandria.

Friday

I had previously been a roofer. The pupils knew this and kept asking me to demonstrate to them my roofing skills. When I decided to roof the house of a kolkhoz farmer, they came by every day to watch me working.

The roof was half-finished when I had the following conversation with the house's owner. "The fact is, you can't work today," he said. "Today is Friday. "I immediately proceeded to gather up my tools and was about to leave: if he said no, then it was no. He stopped me.

"But if it rains, the ceiling will be ruined...."

"Allah won't allow it to rain. Can't he see that the ceiling is exposed?"

After long vacillation the old man asked me to continue working.

The children were highly enthusiastic participants in this little incident. Back at school they proceeded to bombard me with questions.

"Why is it forbidden to work on Friday?" was the principal question.

"Friday is a special day for Muslims. According to legend, the Prophet Muhammad and his son-in-law Ali were born on Friday, and the 'light of Islam' began to spread namely on Friday. The Koran was given to Muhammad on Friday. Muslims are forbidden to work on Friday, religious-believer Jews on Saturday, and Christians on Sunday. But this religious rule is hardly observed at all today. There are religious believers employed at factories and other enterprises; they work also on their religious 'days of rest.' You know, there is a folk saying: The day is holy, but work is standing still. The people will not accept such a situation. This old man who owns the house, for example, recalled the folk proverb: 'God helps those who help themselves.'"

The Little Girls and Boys

I once read in class a brief excerpt from an article by demographer B. Uralanis entitled "Protect the Men" -- that place where he argues that although boys are stronger physically than girls, demographically they can be called the weaker sex, that the greater hardiness of the female organism developed over the hundreds of thousands of years of man's existence, for the life of the female is more important for preservation of mankind than the life of the male!

I invited the children to express their opinions on what I had read them. The boys' response was interesting. Many of them, with reference to Uralanis, proceeded to reproach me for being, on the contrary, protective of the girls: I would not permit the boys to leave the classroom before the girls, would make them give their seat on the bus to a girl, would be less forceful with them than with the boys when they were late to class, etc. Why should they receive such honor and respect?

"Do our girls not deserve respect? Let's think about it. Take our class -- 15 girls and 15 boys. Who gets better grades, the boys or girls? Here is the grade book on my desk. Who takes greater part in the Olympiads? Who in this class won first place in the oblast Olympiad in Russian language? Who helps the sovkhos more, the boys or girls? Who received more bonuses in practical production work, in the cotton harvest?"

Everyone knew full well the answers to these questions.

I asked the children: "Is what the Koran says, the sacred book of the Muslims, correct? Woman is not man's equal either in origin or status. Allah made man superior to woman. And in the Shariat, for example, it says that the testimony of a man is worth the testimony of two women, and that woman's place is at home...."

"For some reason," I continued, "men do not treat women the way they deserve, the way common sense demands, but rather the way the Koran teaches. Daughters are frequently forbidden to go to medical school. And yet when they themselves are sick they do not object to receiving care from female doctors and nurses. But female doctors also have a father and mother. They too could have forbidden their daughters to study medicine...."

Philology Lesson

I noticed that one of my pupils, a capable, modest and hard-working girl, had become very absent-minded, kept muttering something to herself, and was distracted from our lesson. Unable to obtain any results by chiding her, I asked her what the problem was. She sat in silent embarrassment, upon which the other pupils explained to me that she was learning prayers.

"Just what specifically is she studying?" I asked.

The pupils replied: "Smilla, rakhmon, rakhim."

I instructed a pupil to go up to the blackboard and write down the words he had spoken. "Now," I said, "explain the meaning of these words he has written on the board?" The pupils replied: "We don't know, but the mullah says that these words cannot be translated."

I explained the meaning of these words and word combinations and corrected spelling errors. The words written on the board signified: "In the name of Allah, who is kind and merciful." I wrote it down in Arabic script, and then in transcription: Allah -- the name of God; rakhmanu -- kind, rakhimun -- merciful.

I listed several last names and first names deriving from these words: Rakhmanov, Rakhimov, Rakhima, and Rakhim.

"How can we read or speak words the meaning of which we do not understand? A writer with whom you are familiar, Maksim Gor'kiy, stated that for him any unfamiliar word was like a painful splinter and would keep bothering him. It is humiliating to memorize a text without understanding the content. What if there is something in the text which is against you? For example, religious-believer Jews have a short and expressive prayer: 'I thank you Lord for not making me a woman.' Perhaps your female playmate is repeating every day: 'I thank you Lord for not making me a woman!'"

The children were pleased that I explained to them the meaning of the words of the mysterious prayer. They took an interest in the origin of words. I then wrote the words "Maktub-Sibirga maktub-kutubkhona" and asked the class to explain what they meant. All these words are related, derived from a single root. Maktub means epistle, letter. The children recalled Pushkin's "Epistle to Siberia"; kutubkhona means library. Kutub or kitab means book, that which has been written. I asked them if they knew how the word kutubkhona was derived. Why are the vowels different? Only

consonants are written in modern Arabic. All letters, both vowels and consonants, are printed for teaching purposes in dictionaries and some books.

One of the pupils recalled that the Koran is also called "Kitab." Now they knew why. Previously this word had seemed mysterious.

Sacred Epistle

Before me lies a sheet of paper covered with Uzbek writing, in a child's handwriting. It is called "Vasiyat noma," which translates into Russian as "Testament." The text went as follows: "As I was walking through the cemetery I heard a voice coming from a grave. I fainted. When I came to, I again heard the voice. It commanded: 'That which I say, pass on to others.'" This was followed by admonitions borrowed from the Koran.

It concluded: "Pass this testament on from hand to hand. Allah will remember those who do this. Whoever says that this testament is false is kharbi, disloyal."

Where did this "sacred epistle" come from? Who was writing and disseminating it? There was no question -- it was the mullahs. And they are enlisting schoolchildren in this activity, attempting to make them fear the might of Allah.

I thought long and hard about what to do about this "testament." I knew who wrote it; I immediately recognized the handwriting of one of my ninth-graders. I decided to read it aloud in class, of course without revealing who had copied it.

"Children, think about what is written here. Later we shall discuss it. But it seems to me that things must be pretty bad for those who must frighten people in order to keep them believing in Allah. What can fear accomplish? After all, fear is humiliating to man."

My pupils listened attentively. These were fine, courageous children, who loved reading books and who were very curious. They wanted to receive clear, precise answers to every question. And I thought to myself as I gazed at their likable, intelligent faces that the author of these "Vasiyat noma" was unlikely to be able to intimidate any of them. Of course if we teachers remember that there does exist such a danger.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKHSTAN SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS' OBJECT TO MILITARY SERVICE

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 9, 1979 pp 32-35

[Article by A. Sulatskov (Alma-Ata): "Relapse of Nonresistance"]

[Text] The envelope from Dzhambul delivered to KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA was quite thick: a dozen documents -- complains to various authorities (military, judicial, administrative), plus attachments, more than 30 typed pages. The collision which had engendered such an abundance of documents was quite clear. A young man of induction age had received a preliminary notice. He had completed his medical, and induction was in the offing. But the inductee did not want to serve like everybody else. He demanded that he be given special treatment on the basis that he, a religious believer, a Seventh-Day Adventist, was insisting that he be given some kind of alternate service in place of regular military service.

The crystal clarity of the situation would not require any commentary, if it were not for one very ticklish circumstance: today such actions are by no means typical of Seventh-Day Adventists. While continuing to adhere to their religious teachings, at the same time they are entirely loyal toward their civil obligations. This not only does not keep them from feeling that they are Christians, members of their religious community, but in addition sets off their adherence to current guidelines emanating from the international spiritual center of Seventh-Day Adventism -- the General Conference of SDA. Its vice president, (M. Nigri), in an interview with journalists from Latvian radio and the newspaper GOLOS RODINY on the attitude of believers toward the laws of their countries, spelled it out absolutely unequivocally: "True freedom is living in concord with the law, not the 'freedom' to break laws. Unfortunately many persons, including Christians, substitute for a correct understanding of freedom notions about the right to act as they please. In this matter people in the socialist countries are more inclined toward and interested in living properly than in doing wrong things. People in the West are too free of obligations, and therefore they confuse the concepts of true freedom and capricious freedom."¹

For the Seventh-Day Adventist in Dzhambul, even the position taken by the vice-president of his church is not convincing.

The letter from Dzhambul brought to mind other excesses which in one way or another reflected a disinclination on the part of anarchistic-minded members of religious sects to acknowledge as sacred the duty to defend their homeland. I recalled an ostentatious refusal in 1976 to obey a military induction notice by two boys from Dzhezkazgan -- I. Amrey and V. Firsov. But they were Jehovah's Witnesses.

There lay before me on the desk a copy of BRATSKIY LISTOK (No 4-5, 1976), the authors of which, recalling 1961, memorable to them for the Baptist Schism, have ever since been viciously condemning the leaders of the VSYeKhB [expansion unknown] precisely for their loyalty and respectful attitude toward the laws of the Soviet state. It contained a long list of points of accusation. But one of them was the very same: service in the Soviet Army by many boys from Baptist families. "Let us... show concern for their souls," wrote the Baptist-"Initsiativniki" -- publishers of the underground "bulletin".... "...that they not become enmeshed in the cleverly set snares, succumbing to temptation...." The "bulletin" declares one such "snare" to be the "Letter of Instruction" of the VSYeKhB, published in 1960 for senior presbyters, which contained, in addition to all else, the wise counsel "strictly to observe Soviet laws on religious cults." Today we all know to what depths of hypocrisy the leaders of the Baptist-"Initsiativniki" have gone in their opposition to the law on religious cults and the universal military service obligation law. One of them -- Georgiy Vins -- concocted and disseminated a vicious lie to the effect that soldier Ivan Moiseyev was "brutally tortured and abused for his religious beliefs" while serving in the military, although in actual fact the lad drowned (and not during a field exercise but while swimming) through his own negligence.²

These people will stoop to any means to keep their coreligionists from military service. Nor is this inductee from Dzhambul, who calls himself a Seventh-Day Adventist, very choosy about the means he uses. This causes one to wonder: why is his stance so similar to the position of the religious extremists? He draws from the history of Seventh-Day Adventism an incident in the middle of the last century where the governor of the State of Michigan responded favorably to a declaration by Michigan Seventh-Day Adventists who swore that they were "against rebellion," that "in no publication" had they "encouraged the custom of bearing arms" and that "they would prefer... to agree to pay... a sum of 300 dollars." He also displayed concern about the diet received in the military, and his mother added her own argument to that of her son: her son is a vegetarian, and the military cooks most likely prepare cabbage soup and porridge with pork or beef. But her son does not want to eat meat! Evidently realizing that the favorable decision by a 19th century governor from across the sea would not carry much weight, and particularly the complaint about healthy military food, the author of the petitions also cited in his arguments academic works on the history of our nation's laws.

It is precisely this nuance -- religious-pacifist negativism toward a sacred duty of a citizen of the USSR and the endeavor to validate one's essential antisocial behavior with a motley mixture of religious and secular arguments which gives the conflict a special character and in our opinion makes at least a brief analysis of the apologia of nonresistance appropriate. Particularly since the subject will be of interest not only to the reformist-minded Seventh-Day Adventist from Dzhambul but also to some of his coreligionists and to some of the adherents of other protestant churches and sects.

Dzhambul -- A Far War Address

The first thing I noticed upon receiving at the KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA offices these documents from a young man declaring his rejection of military service was his address: Dzhambul. The activities of an advocate of Adventism whom I had met 20 years ago in Balkhash, were linked precisely with this city. His name was Andrey Zhgulev, and he had come from Dzhambul. He also called himself a Seventh-Day Adventist. In that town of metallurgists and fishermen he had chosen precisely that sector of the single-story outskirts in which wineshops, sheds and vegetable gardens crowded the little houses, giving a special countenance to Rabochiy Poselok. Contrary to this name, but in a certain conformity with the character of the domestic way of life of a great many of the households, a petit-bourgeois spirit flourished here, which frequently nurtures religiosity. Especially those sects which are called, not very accurately but appropriately in a certain sense, "rationalist." Andrey Zhgulev, who had secured a job as carpenter at the local school, proceeded, with the assistance of the activists of the religious community he had organized, to sow the seeds of Adventist religious teachings among the pupils and their parents within the settlement and even in Balkhash itself. One result of this was the development of a conflict between Zhgulev, the Pioneer organization and the faculty. Zhgulev had once, just as the current Adventist author of the letter to KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, refused to be inducted into military service. He sent a letter to the military commissariat arguing the right of Adventists to neutrality both in regard to the devotees of cold war and in regard to the force which is guarding the Peace -- the Soviet Army. It was becoming clear that Zhgulev was a special Adventist -- a supporter of reformism (religious-pacifist branch).

This little branch was grafted to the tree of Adventism by the brothers Spanknabe, who had come forth with the idea of nonresistance during World War I in the Kaiser's Germany.³ Reformism was exported from Germany to Soviet Russia in the 1920's. We are familiar with correspondence between the Spanknabe brothers and Russian reformist leader P. Unrau and his wife Ye. Remmer. We also know that toward the end of the 1920's the preaching of reformism passed on from them to G. Ostval'd, who established the first organized underground "reformist movement" center in the USSR. This center disseminated within the Soviet Union books by the German reformists.

We might note here in passing that the teachings and worship of Reformist Adventists were almost identical to those in traditional Adventism. The only new element was the approach to the fourth and sixth of the Ten Commandments: the reformists insisted that under no circumstances should one work on Saturday (even with a sliding schedule), and that the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" should be interpreted as a categorical prohibition of military service (including in defense of the socialist homeland). It is not surprising that in time the Reformists attracted considerable attention on the part of the intelligence services of the Third Reich. "German intelligence," we read in the first volume of "Istoriya vtoroy mirovoy voyny 1939-1945" [History of World War II, 1939-1945], "actively utilized German members of religious groups (Mennonites, Adventists) existing in Moscow, Leningrad, along the Volga, in the Central Asian republics, in Azerbaijan and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Kray."

But let us return to Zhgulev. The atheists in Balkhash had no doubt whatsoever that, while calling himself a Seventh-Day Adventist, he in actual fact had long been in opposition to that religious denomination but shared the views and tactics of the so-called Reformists.

Unable or unwilling (both are frequently encountered in religious consciousness) to reveal the class causes of wars and failing to distinguish the aggressor from the forces opposing the aggressor, during the years of the Patriotic War Zhgulev made every effort to evade military service at any cost. He made it through the entire war without military service, working at times as an at-home handicraft worker and at times hiring himself out to private individuals, continuously moving and backtracking to keep from being caught. At various times he was in Dzhabul'skaya Oblast.

A certain V. A. Shelkov also was in Dzhabul'skaya Oblast at one time. In 1936, in the center of the reformist movement, he forced its founder, G. Ostval'd, into a secondary role. It was he during the war years who sowed seeds of reformism in fascist-occupied territory, and he collaborated with the enemy. After the invaders had been expelled he became an illegal, living on somebody else's passport and continuing to preach reformism. He was exposed and received deserved punishment. But even after serving a term in prison, he went right back to his old ways. In 1954 he established in Dzhabul a committee of the so-called "Russian Union of the Loyal Remainder of Seventh-Day Adventists" -- a strictly conspiratorial organization whose aim was to push the rank-and-file Adventists, most of whom were loyal citizens, onto the slippery path of disobedience to the laws of the Soviet homeland.

I did not and do not have any information which would confirm direct collaboration between Zhgulev and Shelkov. But the very fact of their spiritual kinship and the identical nature of their views and corresponding tactics are undisputed. Both were operating in the same area, and both were inspired by the same sources. It is not surprising that clear signs of reformism can still be seen in the rivulets of Seventh-Day

Adventism which flow in Dzhambul and its environs. This sheen is also evident in that Adventism the manifestations of which were encountered by the atheists of Balkhash in the 1950's and 60's; it can also be seen between the lines of the Adventist message received by KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA from Dzhambul.

There is similarity in the manner of response to conflict with life. Twenty years ago Zhgulev threatened to sue a journalist who had published in the local newspaper an article on his unpatriotic "nonresistance," on his unlawful demand for a special work week schedule -- with Saturday off, on his illegal collection of a "tithe" from the members of his religious community, etc. The author of the letter to the republic newspaper also was demanding that charges be brought against the officers at the military commissariat and procurator's office officials. As if it had been they rather than he who had failed to report for induction. Both Zhgulev and the author of this letter abundantly cite legal literature, attempting to twist the provisions of Soviet law to their own advantage.

"But wait a minute," the attentive reader will quite rightly note, "there is a different nuance to this new excess: this nonresistor-Adventist is not simply refusing military service but is demanding some kind of 'labor service' in place of regular military service." This is absolutely correct. We shall therefore analyze the very essence of his arguments and his method of "sorting" those secular materials which he employs in defending his alleged right to refuse to defend the socialist homeland.

Appeal To A Decree

The principal source on which the inductee from Dzhambul bases his arguments is a volume of sociological and historical essays by A. I. Klivanov entitled "Religioznoye sektantstvo i sovremennost'" [Religious Sectarianism and the Modern Day], published by Nauka in 1969. This scholarly work attracted the attention of religious believers. But the inductee from Dzhambul was essentially interested in only one document in this book, to be found in the section entitled "Sectarianism and Organizational Development of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Republic (1918-1921)." The document in question is the Council of People's Commissars decree entitled "On Exemption From Military Service for Religious Beliefs."

The first section of the decree stated: "Persons who are unable to participate in military service by reason of their religion beliefs shall be entitled, by decision of a people's court, to substitute for military service medical service for the same period of time served by his fellow military inductees, primarily in communicable-disease hospitals, or other appropriate socially useful work, at the election of the inductee." Basing his argument on this section, the inductee from Dzhambul demanded "exemption" from general application of the law. It was precisely this section of the decree which he saw as a basis for refusal to report to the induction center. He also cites this provision of the decree in his petitions to military commissariat and justice officials. He without fail attaches to these

appeals Klibanov's commentary accompanying the text of the decree: "If one bears in mind the military situation during those months when the decree was drafted and adopted, one can appreciate the high principles, consistency and magnanimity of the Soviet Government in offering to the citizens of the socialist republic full freedom of conscience. These were months of savage military engagements which the Red Army was waging on the fronts of the civil war." In fact, the decree was drafted in December 1918, was signed by Lenin on 4 January 1919, and remained in effect until 2 August 1926.

One should commit this date to memory if only because the inductee from Dzhambul, while displaying excellent knowledge of the above-mentioned section from A. I. Klibanov's book, most adroitly sidesteps everything pertaining to the struggle waged by religious believers over the decree of January 1919, and the inglorious denouement of that struggle. He pretends as if the decree contained nothing other than the first section. In fact, the second section instructed the people's courts, prior to reaching a decision on substituting for military service another civil obligation, to request expert testimony from the Moscow Joint Council of Religious Communities and Groups on each individual case.

Expert testimony was needed for competent examination of two questions: 1) do in fact "certain religious beliefs exclude participation in military service?" and 2) is in fact "the given individual acting sincerely and conscientiously?" The very fact that the Soviet Republic called in an independent organization of religious believers for implementation of such an important decree offers convincing evidence of the great humanism of the worker-peasant government: the young Land of the Soviets, in a fiery ring of encirclement, and the higher, root interests of the toilers required utilization of every fighting man for defense of the achievements of the revolution, but Lenin and his comrades in arms discussed and affirmatively settled the question of the legitimacy of refusal of military service for religious-ethical reasons.

But what was the response of the religious sect leaders of the day to this most humane act on the part of the worker-peasant government?

This question cannot be fully answered without examining it in light of a Marxist appraisal of the Christian-anarchic idea of absolute nonresistance. Refusing to accept government authority in total or in any part, the advocates of this idea were in fact, either by deliberate intent or sincerely deluded, treating as the same both the Tsarist military and the military organization of the people, who were defending their revolution. This idea, in various modifications, was intertwined into certain religious dogma and was eclectically mixed with religiously interpreted theories of "class world" in others, at times even those where the motive of nonresistance to evil up to that time was not considered a dogmatic principle. There is reason to believe that Lenin probably was aware of this. He had met members of religious sects who had been summarily sentenced by court-martial to death by firing squad for refusal to serve in the Tsarist army, but whose sentence had subsequently been "mercifully" commuted by the cabinet of ministers to life imprisonment at hard labor.

Vladimir Il'ich himself examined and demanded of his comrades in arms that they carefully study all petitions and appeals to the authorities by conscientious objectors. This was the case even in those instances when petitions were groundless.

V. D. Bonch-Bruyevich, who was present at the Council of People's Commissars session at which, following a report by Lenin, the decree entitled "On Exemption From Military Service for Religious Convictions" was adopted on 4 January 1919, took down Vladimir Il'ich's address. The leader of the revolution stated: "I am convinced that this decree will be of short duration. The existence of persons who refuse to take up arms to defend our country for reasons of principle is a reaction to the tyrannical creation of a military establishment which was inimical to the interests of the people and which was in readiness at all times to act on behalf of the autocracy against domestic enemies. In time people will become reassured, since they never will see any coercive violence on the part of our Red Army. Defense of the socialist homeland against interventionists and White Guardists -- enemies of the people -- will unquestionably become the most popular undertaking. The "principles" of non-resistance will begin to lose their luster, and there will be fewer and fewer fanatical champions of these principles. In the meantime let us adopt this decree in order to reassure and satisfy those who have already suffered enough terrible torments and persecution at the hands of the Tsarist Government."⁴

This decree, published in our country and reprinted abroad, evoked a wave of favorable comment on the great humanity of the Soviet Government.

But the sectarian leaders felt that even this most noble act was inadequate. At the Moscow Joint Council of Religious Communities and Groups they knew full well that there were extremely few cases of refusal to serve in the military. According to the figures of Yem. Yaroslavskiy, for example, who was Moscow District Military Commissar at the time, "less than half a percent of the total number of inductees" were exempted from service on the petition of V. G. Chertkov, prominent disseminator of the Tolstoyan idea of nonresistance to evil. This fact convincingly attested to the colossal change which had taken place in the people's consciousness: toiling people were taking up rifles and going to the defense of the revolution. Religious believers, including many members of religious sects, were also numbered among its defenders. This left their pastors without a "spiritual flock." It was they who began utilizing the decree for their own nefarious purposes.

The Moscow Joint Council of Religious Communities and Groups, vested by the Council of People's Commissars with the authority to determine in each individual case of refusal to serve in the military whether a given body of religious teachings in fact forbade participation in military service, practically ignored this clearly-delineated task. In fact it functioned as propagandist and organizer of refusals to defend the homeland. The Council printed copies of the text of the decree and proceeded to distribute it to

all religious communities throughout the country. Local affiliates, as it were, of the Moscow Joint Council began to be formed. Its emissaries failed to address the fundamental question of whether an individual's non-resistance convictions in fact represented his faith and beliefs. Was he indeed a member of a religious sect for which aversion to arms was a cornerstone dogma of that sect's religious teachings?

For kulaks and kulak followers as well as for self-seekers and cowards of every ilk, who had no wish to defend the toilers' republic, such a religious doctrine of refusal of military service, and additionally bolstered by a decree which was being interpreted in a totally non-selective manner, was a boon indeed. Any deserter, even if he believed neither in God nor in the devil, could under these conditions go to the Baptists, or to the Adventists (what is the difference?), obtain a questionnaire (filled in by an official of the Joint Council automatically, without verification), and then swear and affirm in people's court without the slightest twinge of conscience: "I am a pacifist by religious conviction: here is the expert testimony document, properly filled out." And more and more persons were pleading conscientious objection to military service. Klibanov, to whom the Adventist from Dzhabul refers, writes: "We would not be incorrect in stating that tens of thousands of persons took advantage of the decree of 4 January 1919, among whom religious believers possessing convictions on the incompatibility of Christianity and military service were in the minority."⁵

The author of the letters from Dzhabul, while making reference to Klibanov's book, fails to mention that it contains excerpts from the record of proceedings of the All-Russian Congress of Extrachurch Religious Movements, held in Moscow in June 1920. And yet this congress, at which leaders of Russian Adventism were in attendance, confirmed that many persons were using the decree to avoid military service. Tolstoy follower Bulygin, for example, stated that in the past persons who were living a Christian life refused military service, while now it was possible for anybody to refuse. Adventist delegate Teppone was more flexible in form: "We as a religious movement consider permissible participation in a labor obligation if it is in conformity with conscience; if it goes against conscience, we shall be compelled to refuse." Thus the highly elastic conscience of some Adventists permitted them in the final analysis to refuse to take up not only the rifle but also the shovel in a labor battalion as well as the medical pouch in a hospital team.

Is it not clear that the religious sect leaders, who had been rejected by the toiler masses, including the majority of religious believers, responded to this most humane Soviet Government decree with an anti-Soviet conspiracy against this decree? The conclusion drawn by Division 8 of the People's Commissariat of Justice, headed by P. A. Krasikov, who possessed expert knowledge of those problems of the class struggle in which the so-called "religious question" acquired a special ring, was a logical and legitimate response to this reaction. Krasikov reported to Lenin that the Joint

Council of Religious Communities had abused the government's trust and deserved to be deprived of the rights of a legal entity. The result of all this was that on 14 December 1920 Lenin signed a Council of People's Commissars decree containing changes and additions to the decree of 4 January 1919.

The first provision of the decree remained essentially unchanged. This was followed by amendments, however, which required ensuring objectivity to the evidence that a conscientious objector was in fact acting in conformity with religious teachings which prohibited military service. Other competent persons were called upon to give expert testimony, in addition to religious believers. The Joint Council of Religious Communities, which had in fact become a counterrevolutionary council to promote and encourage refusal to perform military service and other obligations, was eliminated from the Council of People's Commissars decree. It nevertheless continued for some time in its attempt to exert a reactionary influence on the course of events.

However, in spite of the obviously dishonest, antigovernment activity being undertaken by religious sect leaders in regard to this decree, the Bolsheviks, separating truth from the mass of falsifications and deceit, took a clear-cut consistent position. "The Soviet Government is entitled to demand," stated Yem. Yaroslavskiy in September 1923, "that those religious organizations which under Tsarism -- a bourgeois capitalist, landowner-nobility government -- settled this question affirmatively for themselves, also settle it at the present time in a spirit of obligation of sincere performance of all civic responsibilities." Thus was stated the question "of attitude toward the Soviet state and toward protecting this state -- toward the Red Army." Yaroslavskiy completed his statement of the matter in a straightforward manner: "All dodges and evasions in this matter are inappropriate."⁶

The very petitioner on conscientious objector affairs, V. G. Chertkov, a major propagandist of "Christian anarchism," acknowledged in a personal letter the hypocrisy of the conduct of the "Evangelicals," who under the Czar "hastened to declare to the government authorities their sentiments as loyal subjects and their preparedness to fight for Czar and homeland," while under Soviet rule they suddenly came to the conclusion that "military murder is incompatible with true Christianity." It is true that this frank private letter did not keep Chertkov from being a dissembler in public, when in an official note to the government he demanded, to please the hypocritical leaders of the religious sects, legalization of "nonresistance" by those same "Evangelicals."

But the point is not individuals, even such individuals as Chertkov. For us the position of the masses is more important. And in the mid-1920's the religious-believer masses expressed quite clearly their attitude toward the question of defense of the toiler republic. They knew that those same Adventists had fought for the Czar in World War I. Their ranks

numbered wounded and killed. This fact was recorded in the history of the Adventist movement written by one of its prominent leaders in Russia, G. I. Lebsak.

The rank and file Adventists knew that the Adventist magazine *BLAGAYA VEST* predicted collapse of Soviet rule immediately after the October Revolution. And the masses of religious sect followers were able to speak for themselves, contrary to their reactionary leaders. At the Fifth Adventist Congress in 1924 the leadership were forced to sign a declaration of loyalty to the Soviet Government. The declaration also contained the solemn pledge "To carry out state obligations both of civilian and military service." The report on the Fifth Congress, published that same year, became known to Adventists throughout the country.

Then why does this inductee from Dzhabul not mention the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Seventh-Day Adventists? Why does he, while stating that he is a follower of this religious movement, in actual fact stand in opposition to it? Could it be that this congress has been forgotten by the mass of rank and file believers? Can it be that contemporary theologians have rejected the fundamental ideas embodied in the declaration of the Fifth Congress?

By no means. It is simply that we have before us a supporter of reformism masquerading behind the label of a loyal Seventh-Day Adventist.

Two Approaches To One Commandment

I recently read an interesting document which is being circulated in the Seventh-Day Adventist communities not only in Kazakhstan but also in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, in the Baltic republics, Azerbaijan, and in Moldavia. This document discusses from the position of Adventism the problem of the attitude of its followers toward society and the state. A sober question is stated in the preamble to the treatise: "If we concretely address the question of our duty and obligations to society, are we not narrowing our duty to those around us?" And further: "We cannot but be pleased with the remarkable changes which have taken place in our homeland, and we must welcome the advances it has made, but obviously our duty to our earthly homeland should not be limited to this.... Can we Christians remain indifferent to all that which today is so important for the good of all peoples, namely improvement in the moral and spiritual state of people, the campaign for peace, and achievement of the greatest social justice? Of course not!"

The religious form of expression of profound support for the revolutionary transformations which have taken place in this country does not stifle the main point: we have before us a document which speaks of love of the socialist homeland and a feeling of gratitude to it for radical improvement of the quality of life, and at the same time it speaks of the responsibility of the religious believer for those benefits given to him by the Soviet homeland.

The treatise contains lines stating an extremely clear-cut civic position: "We cannot have an indifferent attitude toward the society in which we live and toward the country of our citizenship.... The Christian not only is not exempted from the obligation of being a model citizen of his homeland, but on the contrary, he accepts the greatest responsibility...."

The author of these lines is a deeply religious person. I, who am presenting commentary on them, am an atheist. However, as I am in agreement with him on the main point -- on an attitude of civic loyalty toward our native Land of Soviets, I am willing to refrain from criticism of the fact that the treatise contains no examples of lofty patriotism from the lives of our fellow citizens. It is not difficult to understand this feature of this theological treatise: the preacher finds it handier to deal in terms of holy scripture. But the important thing is what is drawn from this source and why.

The Dzhabul inductee selects "Thou shalt not kill" from the Ten Commandments and, ignoring the texts of the entire Old Testament, interprets it to mean an absolute prohibition of employment of arms. But the view of the Bible is somewhat broader in this treatise. It speaks of defense of the homeland and of the military valor of its defenders. Making reference to II. Kings, Chapter 23, the author of the treatise seems to be inviting his coreligionists to reason with him: "The Bible contains vivid examples of highly-spiritual persons who loved their country. We are told about David, who always felt such a great affection for his native Bethlehem that once, during a battle with the Philistines, who had seized his homeland, he exclaimed with deep reverence, not so much out of thirst as of longing for his native region: 'Who will give me water to drink from a Bethlehem well?'

"All this is quite natural with a healthy intellectual, moral and spiritual development," concludes the author of the Adventist treatise. "Obligations toward one's family and one's country are clearly designated in the creation of such a person (as David -- A. S.)...." And he further states: "If Christians view every nation as a divine instrument in maintenance of law and order, we Adventists who live in the USSR have every reason to feel particular warmth and satisfaction toward our socialist state. We cannot equate socialism and the Gospel, but the principles on which the Soviet state is based are considerably closer to the lofty Evangelical spirit of concern for man than are any other systems of government existing elsewhere in the world. Understanding and highly valuing the importance of the remarkable transformations which have taken place in our country and which are just as needed by our fellow citizens as by us, we can be pleased at the advantage of being loyal, exemplary and useful citizens of our earthly homeland."

Marxists of course will note the factual error in the claim that all Christians view every nation as a divine instrument in maintenance of law and order, for among the followers of the religion of Christ there are many supporters of so-called "Christian socialism," which accepts neither

monarchies nor tyrannical regimes. But the "theology of revolution," which arose among contemporary Christian theologians, finds it possible to proceed even further: to bless the religious-believer masses for revolutionary transformation of a world deprived of social justice. In other words, in our rapidly-changing world there are very many Christians who are fairly capable of distinguishing between different types of nations and systems of government. The author of the Adventist treatise appears somewhat backward on this point. But what is important is that he nevertheless singles out our socialist native land, assessing its active-humanist essence as a phenomenon of the highest order, meriting that the religious-believer citizens of such a country be patriots.

On this background the letter from Dzhambul is perceived as an anachronism. While the overwhelming majority of Seventh-Day Adventists resolve for themselves the question of defense of the Soviet homeland in the spirit of the ideas of this treatise, which further develops in the present day the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Seventh-Day Adventists, this "conscientious objector" thinks in a manner as if there had been no great changes in the consciousness of our religious-believer fellow citizens in the six decades which have passed since October 1917. As if there had not been a wave of religious sect congresses in the 1920's, when Evangelicals, Baptists, and Seventh-Day Adventists officially recognized military service as an obligation for themselves as well.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cited in V. A. Kuroyedov, "Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i tserkov'" [The Soviet State and the Church], Moscow, 1976, page 58.
2. For more detail see V. A. Kuroyedov, *ibid.*, page 60.
3. For the history of the "reformist movement" see A. V. Belov, "Adventisty" [The Seventh-Day Adventists], Moscow, 1964; Belov, "Adventizm" [Seventh-Day Adventism], Moscow, 1968; the selection of materials under the title "Adventists and Adventism" in this magazine (No 3, 1978).
4. Cited in A. I. Klíbanov, "Religioznoye sektantstvo i sovremennost'" [Religious Sectarianism and the Present Day], pp 194-195.
5. *Ibid.*, page 203.
6. Ye. M. Yaroslavskiy, "O religii" [On Religion], Moscow, 1958, pp 44, 45.

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BRIEFS

CRITICISM OF INTERNATIONAL ZIONISM--Oni. Recently a theoretical conference was held in the Onskiy Raykom's meeting hall on the theme "Criticism of the Ideology and Policies of International Zionism." The conference was organized by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Department and the Onskiy Rayon Committee. Participants in the conference, who were given exhaustive replies to many questions of interest to them, heard papers on "Contemporary Judaism and Zionism" and "Zionism and Soviet Reality." [Text] [Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 20 Nov 79 p 2] 6854

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